REMARKS

ON THE

PLAN

OF A

New London Pharmacopœia,

Together with

An Account

OF THE

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS

Made and Received by the COLLEGE,

As Publiſhed in the

Preſent PHARMACOPŒIA.

LONDON:

Printed for R. WILLOCK, at *Sir Iſaac Newton's Head*, in *Cornhill*.

M.DCC.XLVI.

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(22.11.56)

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REMARKS
ON THE
PLAN
OF A
New London Pharmacopœia.

PRÆPARATIONES SIMPLICIORES.

TERRESTRIUM,

et ſimilium quæ aqua non diſſolvuntur, corporum præparatio, *p.* 34.

The Committee have thought proper to reject the method of ſeparating, by means of water, the finer parts of ſuch ſubſtances as were ordered to be reduced into an impalpable powder, and retaining them only for uſe. This appeared to me a notable improvement, and I was inclined to think ſo from its being the firſt alteration in the Review, Draught, or Plan for a new Pharmacopœia. Several experiments occaſionally made, have fully convinced me of the excellence and neceſſity of the method above recommended; for however carefully or exactly bodies are levigated with the common inſtruments, ſome parts of them will ſtill be found groſſer than is uſually ſuſpected, capable of giving ſuch a degree of irritation, as to prove injurious, or of occaſioning them to paſs off by groſſer emunctories than they are deſtined to: and altho' ſo much nicety does not ſeem to be wanted in the ſofter Teſtacea, or ſuch other ſubſtances as are eaſily

ſoluble in the animal fluids; *yet* Mercurius Dulcis *in particular*, Lapis Hæmatites, Antimonium, Lapis Calaminaris, *and* Tutia, *demand this treatment. The three laſt are expreſsly ordered in the Plan to be reduced with ſingular care into as ſubtile a powder as poſſible.*

There is but one more alteration under the head of Præparationes Simpliciores; *which is that in the*

MELLIS DESPUMATIO, *p.* 35.

The Honey is ordered to be melted in a bath. *This alteration gives the directions ſomewhat of the appearance of a chemical proceſs; viewed in any other light, it is of no manner of conſequence.*

MUCILAGO SEMINUM CYDONIORUM.

The Seeds of Quinces are very apt to grow mouldy; and therefore this preparation which is not at all wanted, ſhould ſeem not of ſufficient importance to merit being received in the future Pharmacopœia.

OLEUM MYRRHÆ,
per deliquium.

This is entirely expunged the Plan, as it has long been from the ſhops. It is likewiſe left out in the laſt edition of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM,
vel,
EXTRACTUM THEBAICUM.

Some late experiments ſeem to have proved, that the Reſin of Opium is equally as innocent as the gummy parts, and rather more powerful in its effects. The manner therefore propoſed by the Committee deſerves to be admitted (where the Opium ſtands in need of purification)

as

as it is well calculated to preſerve both the reſinous and gummy parts.

CONSERVÆ, *Page* 41.

The articles under the heads of Conſervæ *and* Condita *have paſſed without any alteration, tho' ſeveral of them indiſputably deſerve to be thrown out; not only on account of their unfitneſs for this form, as has been already remarked, but alſo becauſe they are grown quite out of uſe, and therefore muſt prove an unneceſſary incumbrance to the ſhops.*

SUCCI.

SUCCI SCORBUTICI DEPURATI, *p.* 44.

One of the Scurvy-graſſes (the garden) is only retained in double its former quantity. The colature is order'd to be defer'd, 'till ſuch time as the fæces ſhall have ſubſided. — Theſe alterations are agreeable to the remarks on this article in the page referred to.

ROB BACCARUM SAMBUCI, *p.* 44.

The juice is ordered in the Plan to be defecated (that is, I ſuppoſe, ſeparated from its fæces by decantation and ſimple colature, in the manner that the Succi Scorbutici are directed) all the Sugar is now, and indiſputeably with good reaſon, rejected.

EXTRACTA
et
RESINÆ.

SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ. p. 45.

In making the Succus Glycyrrhizæ, more properly called in the Plan Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, the degree of thickneſs to which the inſpiſſation ought to be carried, is determined by its not ſticking to the fingers. If this Extract be carefully made, it will have a far more agreeable taſte and ſmell than that uſually found in the ſhops, which is commonly bitter, not unfrequently burnt, and mixed with ſand and other impurities. To prepare this Medicine with the due degree of nicety is ſomewhat difficult, as the matter is very apt to get an empyreuma before it is brought to a due conſiſtence; and indeed this is hardly poſſible to be avoided by the common way of evaporation, where the heat is apply'd only to the bottom of the containing veſſel.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI Molle et Durum, *p.* 47.

The Committee have made ſome alterations in their direction for preparing this Extract: I ſhall therefore give it the reader, that by comparing them he may be the better able to judge of their difference.

EXTRACT of PERUVIAN BARK ſoft and hard.

Take of Peruvian Bark one pound,
Water ten or twelve pints.

Boil them together for an hour or two; pour off the liquor, which will be then red and clear, but upon growing cold, will turn yellow and turbid; pour on the Bark the ſame quantity of Water afreſh, and

and boil as before, repeating this till the liquor on cooling appears limpid; then ſtrain all the liquors together, and evaporate to a due conſiſtence over a ſoft fire, carefully avoiding an empyreuma.

The Committee are pleaſed to communicate the reaſons following for directing the Extract of Bark to be made with Water alone, becauſe the phlegm which is left after the drawing off of the vinous Spirit, gives an ill flavour to the extract. *But if a highly rectified Spirit be employed, this objection has no place, and if the directions given in the note already referred to, be obſerved, this proceſs may be completed in leſs time, and with leſs trouble than the above, and the preparation itſelf poſſibly be more elegant; for the danger of an empyreuma is avoided, leſs decoction becomes neceſſary, the compoſition is render'd uniform, and not ſo liable to grow mouldy as that made by Water.*

EXTRACTUM RUDII, *p.* 48.

Take of Socotrine Aloes two ounces,
Colocynth clear'd of the ſkin ſix drams,
Scammony,
Leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, of each half an ounce,
Proof Spirits, one pint.

Cut the Colocynth ſmall, and bruiſe the ſeeds; pour on them the Spirit, and macerate for four days in a gentle heat; then preſs out the Tincture, and add the Aloes and Scammony in Powder; when theſe are diſſolved, draw off the Spirit, and reduce the whole into a conſiſtence fit for making pills.

This is called in the Plan Extractum Catharticum, *as being greatly altered from the compoſition of which Rudius was ſuppoſed the author. The Agaric, black Hellebore and Turbeth are rejected, and the quantity of Aloes increaſed. This emendation is greatly to the advantage*

vantage of the medicine, as is the inſertion of Cardamoms in the room of three ſpices, for this retains ſome of its virtues in an Extract, which the others entirely loſe; but I am ſtill of opinion, that a rectified Spirit and Water are preferable to a ſmall Spirit for making this Extract. See the foregoing note on the Extract of Bark. See likewiſe page 47. The alterations above are perfectly agreeable to the former remark on this preparation.

RESINA JALAPII, *p.* 49.

An Extract of Jalap, *made with a rectified Spirit and Water, is now admitted as preferable to the Reſin, and certainly it is ſo, not only becauſe, as the Committee alledge,* Reſins diſſolve ill in the ſtomach; *but likewiſe for reaſons already mentioned in the note on this preparation. See page* 49. *This medicine is beſt prepared according to the directions given in the note on the Extract of the Bark. See page* 47. *If the Tincture made with the Spirit and the impregnated Waters, be both evaporated till they grow thick, before they are mixed, as directed in the Plan, the Reſinous parts will not be equally diffuſed, nor perfectly blended with the gummy ones.*

The Committee have added to this article an Extract of Savin, *and an* Extract of Guaiacum Wood, *both made with Water. The firſt has been kept a conſiderable time in the ſhops, and the latter has been much in uſe at one of our hoſpitals.*

SALES,

SALES,
et
SPIRITUS SALINI.

SAL MARINUS DECREPITATUS, *p.* 50.

This proceſs has at length been rejected, as no longer worthy of a place in the Pharmacopœia.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS, *p.* 51.

This Salt is now rejected, being, as the Committee obſerve, ſimilar in qualities to Nitrum Vitriolatum and Tartarum Vitriolatum; *the firſt is the caput mortuum of Glauber's Spirit of Nitre, which, the ſhops being burthen'd with, has been put off for this preparation. It ſhould therefore ſeem, that the acid of Sulphur and Vitriol are alike, and therefore may ſupply the place of each other; and that the part of Nitre and Tartar, which remains after they have undergone the action of the fire, is alſo ſimilar.*

TARTARUM SOLUBILE, *p.* 52.

Take of any fixt Alkaline Salt half a pound,
Water one gallon.

Diſſolve the Salt in the Water boiling; then gradually add Cryſtals of Tartar till they no longer excite an efferveſcence, which uſually ceaſes after fifteen ounces have been thrown in. Filtre the liquor thro' paper, and when it is duly exhaled, ſet it to cryſtallize; or evaporate the water till a dry ſalt is left.

This proceſs is ſomewhat facilitated by ſetting down the proportion, by which the ſaturation of the two ingredients is for the moſt part nearly to be effected; but it is very much ſhortened by allowing the Salt to be obtained by

by evaporating entirely away the Water, inſtead of waiting for its ſhooting into cryſtals. Unprepared white Tartar is probably better, or at leaſt as good for this purpoſe, as that which is prepared, or Cryſtals of Tartar; for there is reaſon to ſuſpect that certain mediums are employed in the preparation, to facilitate its ſolution in Water, which may make this proceſs turn out otherwiſe than expected.

LAPIS INFERNALIS, *p.* 53.

This preparation is omitted, upon the ſuppoſition that it is grown out of uſe.

SAPO

Sine igne confectus, *p.* 54.

The Committee have in the Plan allowed fire to be uſed in the preparation of Soap for medicinal purpoſes; and poſſibly with good reaſon, ſince the Oil and Salt are more perfectly united by it than can be eaſily done by any other means; and the degree of heat is ſo ſmall as not to make any great impreſſion on the Oil. The proceſs, as now ſet down, is remarkably curious, and the Soap, it is ſaid, leſs diſagreeable than thoſe uſually met with. I ſhall therefore, for the benefit of the reader, inſert it, and add a few remarks.

A LYE FOR MAKING SOAP.

Take Ruſſian potaſhes,
Quick lime, of each equal parts.

Sprinkle on them as much water as will ſlake the lime; then pour on a ſufficient quantity of water to extract the ſalt, and ſtir the whole well together; let the lye ſettle, and if there be any occaſion, filtre it. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh ſixteen ounces; if it ſhould prove heavier, add to every pint as many ounces and half ounces of water as it weighs drams more; if it is lighter, boil it till as many are waſted, or pour it on freſh lime and aſhes.

In

In order to make this Lye to advantage, the Ruſſian Potaſhes muſt be powder'd, otherwiſe they will take a long time in diſſolving. After you have thrown water enough upon the Lime (which ought to be freſh from the kiln and well burnt; this may be known by its comparative lightneſs) to ſlake it, cover it all over with the Aſhes. When the Lime is fallen to pieces, mix the Salt and it well together; then put them into an earthen pan, and to every two pound of the mixture, pour a gallon of boiling Water (cold will do) and ſtir them well together: When the Lye is perfectly ſettled and fine, which will be in four or five Hours, decant it for uſe: Upon the fæces pour the ſame quantity of Water, and proceed as before. In order to know the ſtrength of your Lye, pour a pint of Water into a bottle of ſuch a ſize that the liquor may riſe ſome height into its neck, and mark the place with a diamond: Fill the bottle with the firſt Lye up to the mark, and for every quarter of an ounce that it weighs above ſixteen ounces troy-weight, add a quarter of a pint of the ſecond Lye to every pint of the firſt: This will nearly reduce the Lye to a proper ſtrength for making of Soap. If upon weighing a ſecond time, it ſhould prove too heavy, add more of the weak Lye; but if it ſhould be a ſmall matter lighter than the ſtandard weight, it is of no conſequence. All the inſtruments employed in this proceſs ſhould be either of wood, earthen ware, or glaſs. If iron or pewter be employed, the Lye will corrode them, and grow black; but upon ſtanding, depoſite a ſediment, grow clear again, and be fit for uſe. If this Lye be employed for medicinal purpoſes, copper ſhould never be made uſe of, for reaſons ſufficiently obvious.

ALMOND SOAP.

Take of freſh drawn Oil of Almonds, as much as you pleaſe,

The Lye for making Soap, three times as much by meaſure.

Digeſt them together for ſome hours in ſuch a heat as they may but juſt ſimmer, and they will unite. Boil the liquor a little, and it will grow tranſparent and ſlimy, and when cold appear like jelly: Throw in, by little at a time, ſome common ſalt, till it loſes its ſlimineſs. Continue the boiling till a drop of it on a tile coagulates, and the water runs from it; put out the fire, and the ſoap will gradually ariſe on the top of the liquor; before it is quite cold, pour it into a wooden mould with a cloth bottom; at length take it out, and lay it aſide till it is grown of ſufficient hardneſs.

Oil of Almonds is dearer, not better, or to be diſtinguiſh'd from ſallad Oil when made into Soap. The ſimmering of the Oil and Lye together ought to be extremely gentle; otherwiſe the aqueous Parts will evaporate before the Soap is formed, and an empyreuma be unavoidable. In this laſt proceſs, every thing metalline ought to be avoided; for if Iron or Pewter be made uſe of, the Soap will be diſcoloured, and copper utenſils, which are the worſt of the three, will manifeſtly be corroded, unleſs an extraordinary deal of care be taken. Soap may conveniently be made in a low cut glaſs body ſet upon warm ſand, or in a well glazed earthen or ſtone ware veſſel. If before the Soap comes to the requiſite degree of clearneſs, the Lye ſeems to be almoſt evaporated, a little freſh weak Lye ſhould be added; and in ſuch a caſe the common Salt may be diſſolved in water before it is put in. In ſhort, to make this Soap with the requiſite degrees of purity and perfection, a great deal of attention and time is neceſſary, and I cannot help being ſtill of opinion that it is not to be expected that the apothecaries will prepare it one jot better, if ſo well as the ſoap-boilers. It may either have too much of the Alkaline, or take up ſome of the common ſalt, altho' the rules above ſhould be tolerably well obſerved. The following method therefore of purifying Soap ſeems better calculated

for

for medicinal purpoſes. Diſſolve over the fire in Spirit of Wine as much oil Soap as it will take up; let the ſolution ſtand in a warm place till perfectly clear; decant it from the fæces, and diſtill off the Spirit; expoſe the Soap to the open air, and it will grow ſufficiently hard: by this means, if there is any common, or too much Alkaline Salt, it will be ſeparated in the fæces, and if too much Oil, it will ſwim on the Spirit, and may be eaſily ſcummed off before the diſtillation. p. 370.

SAL SENNERTI, p. 55.

This is now named Sal Diureticus; *with what propriety I ſhall not enquire, but enter immediately into the alterations which the Committee have made in directing this proceſs. As the whiteneſs of this preparation depends upon the gentle manner of melting the Salt, they have given a mark to know when it is juſtly performed, which is, its colourleſs appearance when diſſolved in Water. They have likewiſe directed to inſpiſſate the ſolution in a ſhallow glaſs veſſel, ſtirring it continually till dry. A farther purification of this Salt is likewiſe ordered, by diſſolving it in Spirit of Wine, and ſeparating it from its fæces by the filtre. I have already given my opinion of this troubleſome preparation; and ſhall therefore only caution the operator to ſeparate the neutral ſalt, by cryſtallization, which is mingled with moſt fixed Alkaline Salts, before he adds it to the Vinegar; otherwiſe it will not foliate in the manner in which it is at preſent expected in the ſhops.*

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI SIMPLEX, p. 57.

and

SPIRITUS NITRI SIMPLEX, p. 58.

Theſe two preparations were improperly called Simple, *ſince thoſe made after Glauber's manner had an equal title to the appellation. In the firſt, ſubſtances containing the vitriolic Acid were employed as an inter-*

medium; in the latter, the vitriolic Acid by itſelf. The firſt kind is now omitted, Spirits made after this manner not being directed in any proceſs of the Plan for a New Pharmacopœia.

SPIRITUS NITRI Glauberi, *p.* 59.

If this Spirit be intended to be made very ſtrong and pure, the Nitre ſhould be well purified by cryſtallization, and throughly dry'd, before the vitriolic Acid, which ſhould be highly dephlegmed, is added to it.

AQUA FORTIS, *p.* 60.

In the room of the Aqua Fortis with Nitre and Dantzick Vitriol, a compound Aqua Fortis is directed; which is made by adding one dram of common Salt to ſixteen ounces of Aqua Fortis, and then diſtilling it to dryneſs. In this proceſs, the diſtillation ſeems unneceſſary. The preparation is contrived purely for making the Mercurius Præcipitatus Ruber, which ſee.

AQUA REGIA, *p.* 60.

The proceſs for Aqua Regia is omitted, as this menſtruum is rarely kept in the ſhops, and ſeldom or never uſed for medicinal purpoſes.

SPIRITUS NITRI DULCIS, *p.* 61.

Great alteration is made in this proceſs: two pounds of rectified Spirit of Wine are order'd to a pound of Glauber's Spirit of Nitre. The Committee, in the preface to the Plan, are pleaſed to take notice of the danger pointed out in the remark on this proceſs in the Review, and likewiſe of Hoffman's cautious method of mixing the two ingredients, which ſtands there recommended; and although theſe gentlemen ſeem to ſlight the danger, and to condemn, as too circumſtantial, Hoffman's directions, yet upon duely examining the proceſs as

ſet

ſet down in the Plan, they evidently have had due regard to both, in their emendation. The direction of continuing the diſtillation only till what comes over ferments with a fixt Alkaline Salt, is ſufficiently troubleſome and unartful. If the Spirit of Wine be highly dephlegmed, and ſix parts, inſtead of four, be added, and the Spirit of Nitre be pure and ſtrong; almoſt the whole mixture will riſe in the heat of a water-bath, be greatly odorous, and ſufficiently dulcified, ſo as not to give any, or but very little marks of acidity upon the affuſion of an Alkali. The ſpirit of Nitre ſhould be diſtilled from equal parts of ſtrong Oil of Vitriol and well dried Nitre, with a gentle fire: and the Spirit of Wine ſhould be drawn over from a throughly dried fixed Alkaline Salt.

SPIRITUS, OLEUM, et COLCOTHAR VITRIOLI, *p.* 62.

The diſtillation of the acid liquor, or ſpirit, from Vitriol, is hardly ever done by the apothecaries, and by few of the trading chemiſts, but has become a particular buſineſs by itſelf: the directions given in the Plan, probably for this reaſon, are ſuperficial.

SPIRITUS, SAL, et OLEUM. CORNU CERVI, *p.* 65.

The Salt is now directed to be ſublimed firſt with an equal weight of pure Chalk, and afterwards with a little Spirit of Wine. If this Salt be firſt waſhed from its impure oil with Spirit of Wine, and afterwards ſublimed from a freſh quantity, it will be perfectly white, and keep ſo. The Spirit may be made to ſerve for the ſame purpoſe again, by putting Water to it, which will occaſion the Oil to ſwim upon the top, which is to be carefully ſcummed off, and the Spirit afterwards dephlegmated by rectification.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS ASÆ FŒTIDÆ Volatilis, *p.* 66.

This Spirit is now more conciſely and properly called Spiritus Volatilis Fœtidus. *It is thus directed in the Plan.*

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt a pound and a half,
Sal Armoniac one pound,
Aſa Fœtida four ounces,
Proof Spirit ſix pints.
Mix, and draw off five pints.

The alterations made in the form above are of no very great moment: the Spirit is ſomewhat leſs fetid. Too much is ordered to be drawn off, unleſs the quantity of vinous Spirit was ſomewhat increaſed.

SAL VOLATILE SALIS AMMONIACI, *p.* 67.

The Committee have now directed the preparation of this Salt in the ſame manner and inſtruments which the chemiſts employ. Inſtead of fixed Alkaline Salt, Chalk is made uſe of, two pounds of which are added to one of the Sal Armoniac. Mr. du Hamel (in the Mem. de l'Acad. des Scienc. 1735*) uſes the ſame proportion of Chalk and Sal Armoniac; and obſerves that a greater quantity of volatile Salt is obtainable from this mixture than from the common ones.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI, *p.* 67.

In the Plan is added a ſweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac, a preparation frequent in the books of the chemiſts, and of late much in uſe in the ſhops, particularly as a menſtruum. It is made of half a pound of fixed Alkaline Salt, four ounces of Sal Armoniac, and three pints of proof Spirit. Half the quantity of Spirit is ordered to be drawn over with a gentle fire.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS et SAL VOLATILIS OLEOSUS, p. 68.

Now called Spiritus Volatilis Aromaticus.

This compoſition is greatly alter'd for the better; the eſſential Oils of the ingredients inſtead of the drugs themſelves are ordered; the number of the ingredients greatly reduced; ſome of the more proper ones only retained, and to the whole form a new and more elegant caſt is given; and if the caution of a gentle heat, as that of a water bath, be employed, to prevent the Oil's gaining an empyreuma, this preparation will be ſufficiently elegant. The formula is as follows:

Take Eſſence of Lemons,
Chemical Oil of Nutmegs, of each two drams,
Chemical Oil of Cloves half a dram,
Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac two pounds.

Diſtill with a very gentle fire.

Oil of Nutmegs and Oil of Cloves are, by reaſon of their dearneſs, particularly liable to adulteration; the firſt is rarely ever to be met with in the ſhops of any tolerable degree of goodneſs; therefore particular care ſhould be taken in the choice of theſe articles upon which the excellence of the preparation in a great meaſure depends. See the note in p. 88.

OLEA

OLEA CHEMICA, *p.* 68.

The Committee have thrown out of their catalogue of Oils, which they retained in their Review, but one, the Oil of Damaſk Roſes. This, among many others, is objected to in the note, p. 69. *I am fully perſuaded that there are many ſtill remaining which I have not objected to, more than are neceſſary for the furniture of an apothecary's ſhop: nevertheleſs I will venture to recommend one from a ſpice, the product of our own plantations, Pimento. This yields a fine aromatick Oil in great plenty, which may be eaſily obtained in ſufficient quantity to anſwer the uſual demands, by the common inſtruments, at a lower rate than the ſophiſticated Oils we purchaſe from abroad. This may therefore in moſt caſes excellently ſupply the Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace, which as they come to our hands, are ſo ſhamefully abuſed, as ſcarce to deſerve the name given them.*

OLEUM et SPIRITUS GUAIACI, *p.* 70.

Are omitted in the Plan.

OLEUM LATERITIUM, *p.* 70.

The Committee have paſſed over this article uncenſured, whoſe appellation is as great an impropriety as it would have been to have called Salt of Harts-horn, Salt of Chalk, becauſe Chalk is uſed in the rectification of that Salt, as powdered bricks are in the diſtillation of this Oil. Its more pompous titles have been already taken away, and the common practice of Phyſicians has long thrown out this loathſome remedy. For what purpoſes therefore is this unelegant formula retained?

OLEUM

OLEUM PICIS BARBADENSIS, *p.* 70.

(Oleum Petrolei Barbadenſis *of the* Plan.)

What particular virtues this preparation may have, to entitle it to a place in the Plan for a New Pharmacopœia, I am quite a ſtranger to, but ſtrongly ſuſpect that it differs not greatly from Oil of Amber, and that it has not a much better title to be received than the preparation above-mentioned. Quincy remarks, that what is here called Spirit is really no more than Phlegm.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *p.* 71.

The quantity of Water neceſſary to be added to the Turpentine is, in the Plan, left to the diſcretion of the apothecary. See the former note on this proceſs.

RESINOSA,

et

SULPHUREA.

FLORES BENZOINI, *p.* 72.

In the Plan, in pulverem utcunque tritum, *is changed into* in pulverem tritum. *But there is no neceſſity of powdering the Benzoin at all; if it be only broke into ſmall pieces, it is ſufficient; for the flowers do not riſe till the Benzoin melts. It is of ſome conſequence with regard to the quantity and whiteneſs of the flowers, to put in no more at once than may juſt cover the bottom of the ſubliming veſſel. If the flowers prove yellow, they are directed to be mixed with Tobacco-pipe-clay, and ſublimed afreſh. I ſuſpect that Chalk would more effectually anſwer the end here deſigned.*

FLORES SULPHURIS, *p.* 73.

The apothecary has the liberty granted him, in the Plan, to make uſe of a wooden peſtle, *and a* marble mortar, *inſtead of the* wooden mill *expreſsly order'd in the Review.*

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI, *p.* 73.

Aqua ad eminentiam quatuor digitorum, *is alter'd to* Aqua ad altitūdinem quatuor digitorum. *As by both theſe expreſſions the quantity of Water is very little aſcertained, it might have been as well to have left it to the diſcretion of the apothecary, eſpecially ſince this way of meaſurement is ſcarce practicable, the flowers in part riſing to the ſurface of the Water.*

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS ſimplex, *p.* 73.

This preparation ſeems to be taken from Wilſon's chemiſtry, whoſe caution that "the veſſel ought not "to be filled above one third, leſt it ſhould boil over, "and take fire with violence," deſerves to be taken notice of; ſince the matter always riſes at the point of ebullition in a very extraordinary manner, ſo that without great care and attention this may prove a dangerous proceſs.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS ANISATUM, *p.* 74.

This is rejected as being uſually adulterated.

BALS. SULPH. TEREBINTHINATUM, *ibid.*

Is likewiſe expunged, as being of no conſequence: and that made from Petroleum of Barbadoes, which is retained, in my opinion deſerves the ſame fate, as having little more than novelty to recommend it preferably to the reſt.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, *ibid.*

Is omitted, being only uſeful for the Syrup of Sulphur, now expunged.

LAC

LAC SULPHURIS, *p.* 74.

Has got a new name, Sulphur Præcipitatum.

GAS SULPHURIS, *p.* 75.

Only one of the proceſſes for making Gas Sulphuris (which in the Plan is called Aqua Sulphurata*) is retained; and in this the quantity of the Sulphur and Water is expreſſed; two pounds of the latter are ordered to half a pound of the former. But this will not effectually anſwer the end propoſed, which is the making the Aqua Sulphurata always of an equal ſtrength; for various circumſtances in the operation will not a little contribute to render it uncertain.*

METALLICA.

FLORES MARTIALES,

Vulgo

ENS VENERIS, *p.* 77.

Take of waſh'd Colcothar of green Engliſh Vitriol, one pound,
Sal Armoniac, two pounds.

Mix them and ſublime them in a retort. Grind what remains at the bottom of the retort with the flowers, and ſublime again, that the flowers may acquire a beautiful yellowiſh colour.

You may add to the reſiduum half a pound of Sal Armoniac, and ſublime again; repeat this as long as the flowers ariſe coloured.

The Committee are pleaſed to aſſert that blue Vitriol does not calcine red; that the Salt alſo in its firſt ſub-

limation riſes not at all yellow, but of a greeniſh blue. *I had ſome years ago ſeen this preparation made, and once made it myſelf; both the proceſſes ſucceeded in ſuch a manner, as to occaſion my former remark in p. 77. Since the publication of the Committee's laſt remarks, I carefully repeated the experiment with common blue Vitriol, which I calcined at two different times; both the calces were of a dark red colour. I then mixed one part of the calcined Vitriol with two parts of well dry'd Sal Armoniac, and ground them together in a braſs mortar with a glaſs peſtle. When they were well mixed, I ſublimed them with a ſmart fire; ſome white flowers aroſe at firſt, as Boyle himſelf has obſerved, which were ſoon ſucceeded with others manifeſtly yellow, without any tinge of green or blue. To another parcel of the calx I added two parts of Sal Armoniac without drying it, and ſet the mixture to ſublime; before the ſublimation was finiſhed, the glaſs broke; this ſublimate appeared of a whitiſh colour next to the glaſs, and of a yellowiſh on its inner ſurface: it was ſpotted in ſeveral places of a bluiſh green colour, which probably aroſe from ſome of the copper liquefied and thrown up, by the aqueous drops which had fallen from the upper part of the ſubliming glaſs, and which occaſioned its being broke. Upon ſubliming ſome more of the calx with dry'd Sal Armoniac, a yellowiſh ſublimate aroſe as in the three preceeding proceſſes.*

SAL MARTIS, *p.* 79.

The Committee ſeem to be of an opinion that the Sal Martis is preferable to the common Vitriol of Iron or Copperas well purified; for they have taken conſiderable pains in adjuſting the proportions of the ingredients; and have minuted down ſome further circumſtances for the better management of this proceſs. But I have never been able, upon repeated trials, to find any difference between them. Their laſt proceſs ſtands thus:

Take

Take of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol eight ounces,
Filings of Iron four ounces,
Water two pints.

Mix, and when the ebullition is over, let the mixture ſtand ſome time upon warm ſand: then pour off the liquor, ſtrain through paper, and after due exhalation, ſet it to cryſtallize.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE, *p.* 79.

The Committee have favoured us with a fuller deſcription of this proceſs.

Diſſolve pure Silver in about double its weight of Aqua Fortis, upon warm ſand; then gently increaſing the heat, dry the ſolution: afterwards let it flow in a crucible, ſo that it may be poured into proper moulds, carefully avoiding too much fire, leſt the matter grow too thick.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS, *p.* 80.

The remarkable directions in this proceſs, coque in lapidem durum, *are with great propriety changed into* miſce et exſicca donec indureſcat.

ARGENTI VIVI PURIFICATIO.

As the Committee have thought proper to order the Quickſilver employ'd for Medicinal purpoſes to be diſtilled, to free it from the matters it is but too frequently adulterated with; it is pretty remarkable that in order to engage a due obſervance of this injunction, they ſhould not have favoured us with ſome methods of facilitating the proceſs, which requires a good deal of circumſpection to avoid danger and loſs. An iron retort, or a ſhallow pot with a head, are the propereſt inſtruments for this purpoſe, eſpecially if large quantities are to be purified; or it may be performed in a glaſs retort, with a low body and a long neck, placed in a good

ſand-

ſand-furnace, in ſuch a manner as that the neck may incline conſiderably, ſo that the elevated Mercury may run immediately into the receiver, which may be filled almoſt to the neck of the retort with Water. It may be known if Mercury ſtands in need of this purification, by expoſing a little of it in a crucible to the fire; for if it is impure, it will leave ſome fæces behind.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS dulcis, *p.* 85.

The Name Calomelas is omitted in the Plan, as an improper appellation. See the note in p. 85.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS albus, *p.* 87.

The firſt method of making this preparation is now omitted (ſufficient reaſons for which ſee in the note p. 87.*) and the latter only retained as moſt convenient. But if I rightly gueſs what is aimed at in theſe preparations by the contrivers of them, and expected from this precipitate by the preſcriber, it would be a more frugal and ſcientifical method to employ Mercury inſtead of Salts to corroſive ſublimate, and ſublimation inſtead of precipitation (as practiſed in the preparation of Mercurius Dulcis) and thus, by combining more or leſs Quickſilver with the ſublimate, you may make the preparation more or leſs acrimonious; which, I preſume, will anſwer every laudable purpoſe intended by theſe kinds of medicines, with greater degrees of certainty, and at far leſs expence.*

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ruber, *p.* 87.

The impropriety of the name of this preparation is now remedied, and a more proper one affixed, Mercurius Corroſivus ruber. *This is directed to be made with a peculiar kind of Aqua Fortis drawn from a little common Salt. See Aqua Fortis Compoſita. The Committee have judiciouſly*

judiciouſly ordered, in the Plan, this preparation to be made in a veſſel with a broad bottom; for by this means the fire will act more equally on the whole maſs, the operation be ſooner performed, and the corroſive Mercury be of a more uniform ſtrength and colour. The bright ſparkling appearance, which this preparation has when well made, ought to be inſiſted on as a mark of its ſtrength and goodneſs; for if too much or too little of the Aqua Regia be evaporated, it is in vain to expect it; and if it is adulterated by a mixture of red Lead, it will diſcover it by its duller hue.

ARCANUM CORALLINUM, *p.* 88.

The Committee are pleaſed to obſerve, that the name *Arcanum* does not mean a ſecret known only to ſome adept, but implies no more than a medicine which produces its effect by ſome hidden property. *Whether the word* Arcanum *ſignifies a medicine whoſe compoſition is a ſecret, or whoſe effects are produced by ſome ſecret cauſe, it is juſtly expunged, ſince it is not a ſpecific appellation of this preparation, but may be as properly applied to many others, at the ſame time that it plainly intimates one whoſe virtues are uncommon and extraordinary; and admitting it to be taken in the ſenſe of Paracelſus,* whoſe ſupercilious ignorance merits our ſcorn and indignation, *though that is not the common acceptation of the word, the title would ſtand thus,* The Coralline medicine which produces its effect by ſome hidden (i. e. *ſecret)* property.

TURPETHUM MINERALE, *p.* 89.

(Mercurius Emeticus Flavus *of the Plan.*)

REGULUS ANTIMONII, *p.* 90.

The Committee have entirely thrown this preparation out of the Plan, I ſuppoſe as being no longer of any uſe in medicine, and added,

SUL-

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

Take of Antimony ſixteen ounces,
Tartar one pound,
Nitre half a pound.

Reduce them ſeparately into a powder, and mix them well; gradually project the mixture into a white-hot crucible, and melt with a ſtrong fire; then pour it out into a melter's cone; the metallic part, vulgarly called Regulus of Antimony, will ſink to the bottom, and the Scoriæ ſwim a-top. Diſſolve the Scoriæ in water, and filtre the liquor through paper; then, by dropping in ſome ſpirit of Sea Salt, precipitate the Sulphur, and waſh it from the Salts with water.

At firſt view, this formula appears as if deſigned for making the Regulus of Antimony, inſtead of what is improperly called its Sulphur; the proportion of the Tartar to the Nitre excellently fits it for this purpoſe; to adapt it to the latter, the Tartar ſhould be rather ſomewhat leſs in quantity than the Nitre: or this might be prepared in a cheaper manner, by fluxing one part of any fix'd Alkaline Salt with ſomewhat leſs than double its weight of Antimony. The maſs, when cold, is to be pulveriſed, boiled in water, filtred and precipitated with any Acid. The Spirit of Salt, which is here directed to be uſed inſtead of diſtilled Vinegar, is allowed in compliance to the practice of the chemiſts, who make uſe of it as the cheapeſt Acid they can procure; and poſſibly there may be no real difference in the preparation, whatever Acid be employed, provided it be ſufficiently edulcorated with Water.

CROCUS

CROCUS METALLORUM Fortior, *p.* 90.

This is now called, with greater propriety, Crocus Antimonii. *It is directed to be powder'd and well waſhed, to fit it for making Emetic Tartar.*

CROCUS METALLORUM Mitior, *p.* 91.

The Committee are at length in ſuſpence about this medicine, from ſome trials reported to them, where the operations of this and the other Crocus were compared, and therefore leave this preparation to further examination; and obſerve that the mixture ought by no means to be melted, which would cauſe a ſeparation of the Scoriæ, which are intended to be given along with the Crocus. It is extremely probable, that the only difference between the two preparations is, that the one contains leſs Crocus than the other, and conſequently, exhibited in the ſame quantity, proves leſs violent in its operation.

TARTARUM EMETICUM, *p.* 91.

The Crocus Metallorum is now expreſsly directed to be waſhed for this preparation, which, as the Committee obſerve, renders the medicine more eaſily parable, and leſs precarious in its operation. The quantity of Water is increaſed to three pints; it was indiſputably too little before, and might be ſtill farther increaſed with advantage, if the Creme of Tartar is intended to be all diſſolved. The time of the coction is judiciouſly limited to half an hour.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM, *p.* 91.

The name of this preparation is changed in the Plan to Calx Antimonii, *which alteration is moſt deſervedly made; ſince to give titles to medicines expreſſive of virtues which it is doubtful whether they really have or not, is a proſtitution of the dignity of the College unworthy to be any longer received, and beſides may prove, if it has not already been, of bad conſequence, as it is apt to miſlead many, who, out of reſpect to the authority which*

recommends a medicine for particular purposes, are apt to depend on it in such cases. See the note in page 92.

CERUSSA ANTIMONII, *p.* 93.

This preparation is now omitted, probably as being out of use.

BUTYRUM, et OLEUM ANTIMONII, *p.* 94.

These improper names are omitted, and one, Causticum Antimoniale, *expressive of the corrosive quality of the preparation, introduced.*

BEZOAR MINERALE, *p.* 96.

This preparation is at length, without any regard to its pompous titles, to its antiquity, or to the high esteem it has been had in, rejected, as not differing from common Diaphoretic Antimony, a secret which many have made a proper advantage of.

MAGISTERIUM BISMUTHI, *p.* 96.

This is omitted in the Plan, as a preparation of little consequence.

AQUÆ SIMPLICES

Stillatitiæ, *p.* 97.

The Committee have discover'd that distill'd waters may be properly divided into two sorts; *such as serve chiefly for vehicles to more efficacious medicines, and such as deserve a place on account of their own medical virtues; and having undergone a second time the labour of distilling separately the ingredients left in the Waters of their former Draught, and having examined each (as well*

well apart, as by compounding them variouſly together) reſolve that the ingredients fit for diſtilled waters are either ſpices, warm ſeeds and berries, fragrant herbs, flowers and fruits, or ſuch as are endued with a pungent taſte and flavour; and having found out that the preſent ſet of Waters, even as mended in the laſt Review, are exceptionable in their taſte, flavour, &c. propoſe to the conſideration of the College a new ſet of Waters, from the agreeableneſs of ſome of which they hope that the Black-cherry-water will become much leſs neceſſary. The Aqua Abſinthii, Hyſſopi, Meliſſæ, Petroſelini, Ulmariæ, *are rejected from the catalogue of Simple Waters; and although they have ſet down the exact weight of herbs, from which a determined quantity of water ought to be drawn, yet they leave it to the diſcretion of the artiſt to vary this rule, according as he finds them to vary from the perfection which they ſuppoſe them to have. See the note in page* 100. *The general direction for diſtilling theſe waters is laid aſide, and particular ones affix'd to each water.*

AQUA FŒNICULI, *p.* 97.

A gallon of water is directed to be drawn from a pound of the leaves of common Fennel.

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS SIMPLEX, *ib.*

From one pound of the leaves of common Mint, a gallon of water is ordered to be drawn. p. 371.

AQUA PULEGII SIMPLEX, *ibid.*

One gallon is ordered to be drawn from one pound of the leaves of Penny-royal. p. 371.

AQUA ALEXETERIA, *p.* 101.

The great pains which have been all along taken in the laſt Review, to proportion the dry herbs to the green by experiment, are here rendered entirely uſeleſs, the dry herbs being now rejected. From the title of this water,

It is impoſſible but one muſt entertain a high opinion of its medical virtues, ſince an extraordinary deal of care ſeems to be all along taken to adapt to medicines ſpecific appellations. The Water, as it now ſtands, is reduced to a tolerable degree of ſimplicity. The Meadow-ſweet is deſervedly rejected, as a ſuperfluous article; the reſt of the ingredients are well proportioned, unleſs that there ſeems to be too much of the Wormwood.

AQUÆ
è floribus diſtillatæ, *p.* 101.

Of the ſix waters which the Review received, the Plan retains only one, the Damaſk-roſe-water. *Four of theſe waters were objected to in the note, page* 102.

AQUA CINNAMOMI Tenuis, *p.* 103.

The form remains the ſame as in the Review.

AQUA CORTICUM LIMONUM, *p.* 103.

Inſtead of this is inſerted a water from Orange-peels, *from only four ounces of which a gallon of water is directed to be drawn. This proportion will but lightly flavour the water, which is intended only as an agreeable diluter.*

AQUA SEMINUM ANETHI, *p.* 103.

This Water is retained without any alteration.

AQUA PIPERIS JAMAICENSIS, *p.* 103.

This Spice is reduced to half the quantity ordered in the Review, which indeed is full enough, for it abounds very largely with a hot eſſential oil.

To this head the Committee have added,

AQUA CASTOREI.

Take of Ruſſian Caſtor one ounce,
Water, a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.
Draw off two pints.

DECOCTA et INFUSA.

DECOCTUM ALBUM, *p.* 105.

The quantity of water is reduced to three pints; and a ſtill further reduction might be made without any diſadvantage to the preparation.

AQUA HORDEATA, *p.* 104.

This proceſs continues the ſame as in the Review. The directions for making this plain and ſimple preparation, introduced in the Draught, and now continued in the Plan, or ſecond Draught, make the brevity with which the difficult and more dangerous ones are ſet down, very remarkable.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE, pro Clyſtere, *p.* 105.

The Committee have made a further amendment of this compoſition, by doubling the quantity of Mallows, and throwing out the Mercury, which (for reaſons alledged in the remark on this decoction, p. 105.) was not neceſſary.

FOTUS

FOTUS COMMUNIS, *p.* 106.

The proportion and number of ingredients continue the ſame as before; but a ſlight decoction is now ordered inſtead of the long continued one. See the remark in page 106.

PTISANA PECTORALIS, *p.* 106.

This celebrated compoſition, upon a ſecond examination, has recovered its more ancient name again, Decoctum Pectorale; *and the Committee have condeſcended to add the farther direction of putting the Raiſins into the liquor as ſoon as it boils, and the Figs and Liquorice at the end of the decoction; which is found, by experiment, to be a real improvement.*

JUS VIPERINUM, *p.* 108.

Several experiments have been made, as I am inform'd, in order to bring this medicine to the degree of perfection it now at preſent ſtands in, both before its inſertion in the Draught, and afterwards previous to its inſertion in the Plan: its ingredients were examined both ſeparately and conjunctly, ſkin'd and unſkin'd, bruiſed and unbruiſed; the quantity of the menſtruum, and the length of the decoction, altered ſeveral times; and every circumſtance which aroſe, or might poſſibly ariſe, duly conſidered. Upon the whole, it appeared, that the decoction, as ordered in the Draught, was ſomewhat too long continued; and therefore it is directed, for the future, to be boiled down only to a pint and a half.

INFUSUM EPITHYMI, *p.* 111.

The Committee have at length ventured to reject a medicine, which a great deal of pains could not amend.

INFUSUM SENÆ LIMONIATUM, *p.* 111.

In this Infuſion, the Tartar is exchanged for an ounce of Lemon-juice, which renders the taſte more agreeable

to

to ſome people; and leſt it ſhould be ſuſpected that acids render this Infuſion leſs efficacious, the Committee aſſure us, experience has ſufficiently ſhewn, that theſe Infuſions, as here directed, do not fail in their intention.

TINCTURA ROSARUM, *p.* 114.

The Vitriolic Acid is, in the Plan, doſed by the more certain way of weight, as limited in the note (p. 114.) to be put in practice by the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. If a common glazed earthen veſſel be employed, the Vitriolic Acid will corrode the glazing: therefore one of glaſs or of ſtone, as it is called, ſhould be made choice of. In the College formula, the Acid is directed to be dropt upon the Roſes, which in the Plan is more prudently (as the Committee obſerve) ordered to be firſt mingled with the water; for the undiluted Spirit will burn, and deſtroy the texture of ſuch of the Roſes as it falls upon.

MIXTURÆ.

JULEPUM CAMPHORATUM, *p.* 115.

The Committee have given this, as a more eaſy and effectual way of mingling Camphor with aqueous liquors, than that in the Review. They direct one dram of Camphor, ſoften'd by grinding it with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, to be perfectly mixed with half an ounce of the fineſt Sugar, and then to gradually add a pint of boiling water, and, after the mixture has grown cold in an open veſſel, to ſtrain it. This method is ſomewhat preferable to the former one, but is ſtill liable to the objections in the note, p. 115.

EMULSIO COMMUNIS, *p.* 117.

This compoſition is made far more palatable in the Plan, by the addition of ſix drams of fine Sugar. *The Edinburgh*

Edinburgh diſpenſatory direct it to be made both with and without the Gum Arabic, and with a leſs proportion of Sugar.

VINA MEDICATA.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM, *p.* 119.

The Committee have in the Plan judiciouſly prefer'd Rheniſh Wine to the Mountain ordered in the Review; for it is not only a more ſuitable menſtruum, but proves far more grateful to the palate.

VINUM VIPERINUM, *p.* 120.

This Wine is thus directed in the Plan.

Take ſix live Vipers,
Mountain two pints,
Proof Spirit four ounces.

Digeſt for ſix months without heat, and then ſtrain off the Wine.

The proof Spirit is added to the Wine in this compoſition, in order to preſerve it during the long maceration here ordered. The alteration from three Days digeſtion to ſix months is very extraordinary. Whether ſo great a length of time is abſolutely neceſſary for the perfect diſſolution of the Vipers in Wine when Spirits are added to it, I cannot ſay; but have known it performed in much leſs time in Wine alone. I have already given my reaſons for the preference of dry'd Vipers to freſh ones, and cannot help thinking that the uſing of live ones is a little ſuperſtitious, as perhaps the very exhibition itſelf of the Viper in this form likewiſe is. To anſwer any valuable purpoſe, a celebrated author prefers the Viper in ſubſtance, or a jelly drawn from it: He likewiſe aſſures

aſſures us that he has known very good effects from a Wine in which dry'd Vipers had been digeſted for two or three days without heat.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM, *p.* 122.

In the Plan, the Saffron is omitted as an uſeleſs ingredient. The quantity of the two Spices is certainly too ſmall to be of any conſequence, and therefore one or both of them ſhould be increaſed. But what is of more moment, though ſurpriſingly overlook'd by all the Pharmaceutical writers, the precipitation of the Opium, which happens upon keeping this tincture, is very conſiderable; ſo that this ſolution, when newly prepared, is perhaps a fourth part ſtronger than when it has ſtood any time. This inconvenience is ſomewhat leſſen'd by the omiſſion of the Saffron; but may be prevented by employing a larger quantity of the menſtruum. As this preparation is uſually kept a conſiderable time, it might have been convenient to have ſtrengthen'd the Wine with the addition of a ſmall quantity of rectify'd Spirit.

In the general note upon theſe Wines common Proof Spirit is allowed to be uſed in the room of French Brandy directed in the Review, but a highly rectified Spirit is more proper for this purpoſe than either. The Committee have likewiſe added to this head two new compoſitions, Vinum Aloëticum Alkalinum *inſtead of the* Elixir Proprietatis Helmontii *(which ſee) and the following:*

BITTER WINE.

Take Gentian-root, and the yellow part of freſh Orange-peels, of each one ounce,
Long-pepper two drams.

Steep theſe ingredients in a quart of Mountain-wine, without heat.

This is an uſeful and as agreeable a bitter as can well be contrived. *p.* 375.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPUS de ACETO, p. 126.

This is omitted in the Plan.

SYRUPUS de ACETO cum ALLIO, ibid.

The Committee have entirely rejected this compound Syrup, and introduced a more ſimple one made of a pound of Garlick macerated in a quart of boiling water for twelve hours; a ſufficient portion of Sugar is added afterwards to give it a proper conſiſtence. The quantity of Garlick here ordered is extraordinary large, and therefore not liable to the objection made in the remark on the compound Syrup. As this Syrup is extremely offenſive, it might be perhaps as well omitted, and where Garlick is neceſſary, to exhibit it in a more agreeable form.

SYRUPUS de ALTHÆA, p. 127.

This Syrup is reduced to a very great degree of ſimplicity, without at all impairing its medicinal virtues; one pound of Marſhmallow-roots being put in room of all the other ingredients, except the Sugar and water.

SYRUPUS CORTICUM AURANTIORUM, p. 127.

This Syrup differs little from that in the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, which is ſomewhat ſtronger of the peel, but ſimilar in other reſpects. The decoction which was formerly ordered to this preparation, injures it not only by exhaling the finer parts of the peel, but likewiſe by extracting its leſs agreeable ones, and impreſſing an ill taſte on the whole.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS è SUCCO AURANTIORUM, *p.*128.

This is ſupplied by a Syrup made of a quart of the juice of Lemons, and fifty ounces of Sugar. *The Syrup of Currants is turned over to the Confectioners ſhops.*

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLORUM rubrorum, *p.*129.

Three pounds of flowers are ordered in the Plan to five pints of water. This, if any medicinal virtue is expected from the flowers, muſt be to the advantage of the medicine; otherwiſe, the Syrup was ſufficiently agreeable when made according to the former Review.

The Committee have added a Syrup of Cowſlip-flowers *to be made in the ſame manner as that above.*

SYRUPUS CHALYBEATUS, *p.*130.

This preparation is omitted in the Plan, as unneceſſary; for the Committee obſerve that the principal deſign of Syrups being to preſerve medicines, the Vinum Chalybeatum wants not the aſſiſtance of Sugar for that purpoſe.

SYRUPUS CYDONIORUM compoſitus, *p.*131.

The quantity of Cinnamon, as the moſt agreeable ſpice, is tripled, and the Cloves and Ginger are increas'd ten grains each. The ordering the Wine *to be* added to the juice of Quinces after the digeſtion is over, *is extremely well judged; and if the two ſpices which are objected to in the former remark on this preparation (and ſurely thirty grains of Ginger and Cloves cannot contribute much to thirteen pounds of Syrup) were entirely omitted, and the Cinnamon increas'd to half an ounce or an ounce, this Syrup would have a better title to elegancy as well as ſimplicity.*

SYRUPUS HEDERÆ terreſtris, *p.*131.

SYRUPUS HYSTERICUS, *p.*132.

Both theſe Syrups are omitted, as no valuable purpoſe can be expected from their ingredients in this form, and as they are too unpleaſant for the common uſes of a Syrup.

SYRUPUS PÆONIÆ, *p.*134.

This preparation is rejected by the Committee becauſe it requires too much trouble to mend it, without any valuable purpoſe in view.

SYRUPUS è QUINQUE RADICIBUS, *p.*136.

This is rejected for the ſame reaſon with that above.

SYRUPUS de RHABARBARO, *p.*137.

The Committee omit this Syrup, ſince Rhubarb (as they are pleaſed to ſay) is as eaſily taken in other forms, and the taſte of it cannot be made agreeable by any addition of Sugar. If this objection was apply'd to ſeveral other Syrups, their number would be conſiderably leſſen'd. The reader is deſired to turn to the former remark.

SYRUPUS è ROSIS SICCIS, *p.*138.

This Syrup is rejected, as unneceſſarily increaſing the number of Syrups.

SYRUPUS de SPINA CERVINA, *p.*139.

In the Plan, the ſpices are ordered to be macerated in part of the juice, then ſtrained and added to the reſt of the juice, *which is to be previouſly boiled down to a proper conſiſtence. The Cinnamon and Nutmegs, which were objected to in the former note on this Syrup, as unneceſſary, and leſs agreeable than the Ginger, are ſtill retained in the Plan: but the Cinnamon is certainly an improper ſpice, and, as well as the Nutmegs,*

a trivial

a trivial ingredient in the quantity here ordered. Pimento is a ſpice much cheaper than any of theſe, a circumſtance deſerving ſome regard in a common Syrup, and in point of taſte and ſmell equal to a mixture of the three ſpices above. This therefore might be well introduced here in the room of all the reſt, to the advantage of the uniformity, elegance and ſimplicity of the medicine.

SYRUPUS SULPHURIS, *p.*140.

This Syrup is now expunged; for although the Hepar Sulphuris is a powerful preparation of Sulphur, yet in the form of a Syrup it becomes too nauſeous to be taken.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES, *p.*141.

Inſtead of the Cinnamon in powder, half a ſcruple of Oil of Cinnamon is mixed with the Confection as ſoon as it is cold. The mixture might be made more uniform, by grinding the Oil in a mortar with about an ounce of the Sugar, and then adding it to the reſt; tho' ſtill this in my opinion would not be equal to the tincture propoſed in the former note; for the Oil is commonly grievouſly adulterated, makes the medicine come out much dearer, and its flavour more apt to fly off.

MELLA et OXYMELITA.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM, *p.*142.

The preparation of this medicine ſeems unartfully contrived to anſwer any valuable purpoſe: in moſt caſes, the Oxymel Simplex might ſupply its place, be leſs offenſive and dangerous, and perhaps equally as uſeful: Where the Ærugo is required, it might better be occaſionally added. It is very ſtrange that the Committee ſhould paſs over the title of this medicine, and leave it uncorrected! Can it, in any light, be looked upon as a ſpecific appellation? or is it not altogether abſurd and fantaſtical?

MEL

MEL ROSACEUM, *p.* 143.

Take of Red Roſes (the heels being cut off) haſtily dry'd, four ounces,
Boiling water three pints,
Deſpumated Honey five pounds.

Macerate the Roſes in the water for ſome hours; then ſtrain out the liquor, add to it the Honey, and boil to a due conſiſtence.

I cannot conceive for what purpoſe the Roſes are directed to be haſtily dry'd, if this preparation is to be made while freſh roſes are to be had.

MEL SOLUTIVUM, *p.* 144.

Either the Honey or Sugar are ſuperfluous in this compoſition. Coarſe Sugar is the more eligible ingredient of the two, as it comes cheaper, gives leſs trouble, and is full as effectual as the Honey, or a mixture of both.

OXYMEL DE ALLIO, *ibid.*

This is called in the Plan Oxymel ex Allio, *and is directed thus:*

Take of heads of Garlick cut to pieces, an ounce and a half,
Caraway and Sweet-fennel ſeeds, of each two drams,
Deſpumated Honey ten ounces,
Water half a pint.

Bruiſe the ſeeds, and boil them in the vinegar, for a little time, in a glazed earthen veſſel; then put in the Garlick, and cover the veſſel: when the liquor is grown cold, preſs it out, and diſſolve in it the Honey in a bath heat.

The

The alterations above made by the Committee in reviſing the Draught, are perfectly well judged. The fine Sugar was an unneceſſary and expenſive article, and in other reſpects not a very ſuitable one. The quantity of Garlick, which was too little before, is now conſiderably increaſed. Nevertheleſs, as this medicine is more diſagreeable than the Oxymel of Squills, without promiſing any ſuitable advantage, it may perhaps be look'd upon as an addition not at all wanted.

TROCHISCI, et TABELLÆ.

TROCHISCI ALBI RHASIS, *p.* 147.

The Starch, Gum Arabic, and Camphor are omitted, manifeſtly to the advantage of the preparation: Roſe-water is likewiſe changed for common water, *which is full as good: but the form of Troches is ſtill preſerved, for what reaſon does not appear. The Committee inform us, that they have reſtored theſe Troches to the original of Rhaſis, and that they omit the Opium in compliance with the preſent Pharmacopœia. p. 378.*

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI, *ibid.*

This compoſition remains the ſame as in the Review: But I preſume, if the Starch was left out, as an ingredient of no conſequence, and its place ſupply'd with ſome Gum Tragacanth in powder, and, inſtead of the Mucilage, freſh expreſſed juice of Liquorice was employed, theſe Troches would be leſs liable to objection.

TRO-

TROCHISCI DE CARABE, *p.*149.

Take Prepared Amber,
Gum Arabic, of each ten drams,
Hypociſtis,
Balauſtines,
Japan Earth, of each five drams,
Olibanum half an ounce,
Strained Opium one dram.

Beat all theſe to a powder, which form into Troches with water gradually added.

The Committee have made ſeveral conſiderable alterations in this compoſition. The burnt Hart's-horn, the red Coral, the Acacia, the Maſtich, the Gum Lac, the Poppy-ſeeds, and the Saffron, are thrown out; the Thus is changed for Olibanum, and Terra Japonica introduced as a new ingredient: and if that from which this medicine takes its name was omitted, the remainder of the compoſition would not be leſs efficacious. *p.*378.

TROCHISCI de MYRRHA, *p.*150.

The Horſe-mint and Cummin-ſeeds, which are two of the moſt unſuitable ingredients, are rejected: But this compoſition ſtill wants to be further weeded. Surely if the Sagapenum and Opopanax are not both ſuperfluous articles, one may be omitted in a Medicine containing Aſa Fœtida: and it will ſcarcely be denied that either the Rue or Dictamnus Creticus muſt give place, if ſimplicity and efficacy be aimed at: the latter is far the more eligible ingredient. Some of the moſt eminent apothecaries are accuſtomed to keep this preparation in the form of powder, to prevent the needleſs trouble of making it up into troches, as well as that of pulverizing them afreſh, to fit them for uſe. If it be objected that the ſolid form of troches beſt preſerves the volatile parts of this compoſition; it ſhould be remembered that the drying of them muſt do as much damage in this reſpect at leaſt,

as

as they can be ſuppoſed to receive by being kept in a well ſtopt bottle. p. 378.

TROCHISCI è TERRA JAPONICA, *p.*151.

The proportion which the Gum Arabic bears to the Japan Earth, is too large for a ſecondary ingredient: it might therefore, perhaps more conveniently, be reduced to one half, and the Sugar of Roſes to one pound. Roſe-water ſeems ſomewhat preferable to common water, as it renders the taſte and ſmell of the Troches more agreeable.

TABELLÆ CARDIALGICÆ, *p.*152.

This compoſition has received ſo extraordinary an alteration, that I ſhall give the whole, and then make ſome remarks on it.

Take of Prepared Chalk four ounces,
Prepared Crabs-claws two ounces,
Armenian Bole half an ounce,
Gum Arabic two drams,
Chemical Oil of Nutmegs half a ſcruple,
Fineſt Sugar three ounces.

Powder theſe ingredients, and make them up with water into lozenges.

This compoſition is much better than that in the Review, and more ſimple. The reduction of the Sugar is certainly well judged: the ingredients thrown out are too abſurd to be retained; and if there be no objection to keeping in the two firſt articles, when one of them would be ſufficient, and if the Bole be excuſable as a colouring ingredient, this compoſition is ſufficiently elegant, efficacious and ſimple. In the laſt edition of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, Nutmegs are ordered in ſubſtance, inſtead of the chemical oil. The firſt is preferable to the latter in ſeveral reſpects: the difficulty of procuring the latter in any tolerable degree of purity or

perfection, would alone determine one to give the former the preference, did not other reaſons likewiſe concur.

PULVERES.

PULVIS ARI COMPOSITUS, *p.*153.

The Committee have increaſed the Cinnamon to half an ounce, and the ſalt of Wormwood to two drams. This undoubtedly is an emendation to ſome purpoſe: But ſurely one, or two, of the three firſt ingredients may be well omitted, without any ſuſpicion of injuring the compoſition. What can be expected from the prepared Crabs-eyes among ſo powerful ingredients, unleſs they be inſerted to increaſe the volume of the medicine. This compoſition, as I am informed, is very apt to grow mouldy.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS, *p.*154.

This remains without any alteration. The Edinburgh phyſicians, in the laſt edition of their Diſpenſatory, have omitted the moſt exceptionable ingredients which were in their former ones.

PULVIS è CHELIS CANCRORUM compoſitus, *p.*154.

The Committee have, in their Plan, made a ſtill farther amendment of this celebrated preparation; that is, they no longer inſiſt upon having this powder made up into balls, and have lopt off ſome of its ingredients. The Bezoar is thrown out of this compoſition, tho' tenderly preſerved for another, named from it Pulvis Bezoardicus: *the prepared calcined Hartſhorn, and the prepared white Amber, ceaſe to incumber this ſacred preparation any longer, with an inefficacious, with an injurious load. But what ſecret virtue has preſerved the*

the prepared RED Coral, *and the prepared* WHITE Pearl *from ſharing the ſame fate, to join them to the prepared* BLACK tips of Crabs-claws! *Leſt it ſhould be ſuſpected that a ſingle one of the cheaper Teſtacea ought to be preferred to the three above articles, I ſhall venture to communicate to the publick the reaſons on which the Committee have founded their alteration:* The Amber, *they ſay*, contributes no virtue; and the Hartſhorn but little; and the Phyſician does not depend in every caſe, in any particular manner, upon the Bezoar as an expreſs ingredient: *Theſe three ingredients therefore are no longer retained; but the compoſition is* formed anew on the Plan of the original, ſaid to be purchaſed from its inventor Gaſcoign, by the then biſhop of Worceſter.* *As the formula in Latin has ſomewhat of uncommon magnificence and pomp, which ſinks in the more modern languages, and as it is probable that ſome time will paſs before the publick may be favoured with it in a new Diſpenſatory, I ſhall take the liberty of inſerting it.*

℞ Apicum nigrorum chelarum cancrorum
præparatorum, (p.) libram unam,
Margaritarum præparatarum,
Corallii rubri præparati, ſingulorum (p.) uncias tres.
Fiat pulvis.†

PULVIS BEZOARDICUS.
Bezoardic Powder.

Take of compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound,
Oriental Bezoar-ſtone prepared one ounce.
Make them into powder.

* Vide *Maxwell. de Medicin. Magnet. L. 2. c. 5.*

† Si cuipiam ergo cordi et curæ eſt, ut medicinæ priſca dignitas reſtituatur, et Æſculapii templum ardelionibus repurgetur; magnificè præſcribat, pulchrè variet, et empiricorum captum ſuperet, neceſſe eſt. *Fuller's Præfat. ad Pharmacop. Extemp.*

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS, *p.* 155.

This powder is recommended by the Committee to the conſideration of the College.

Diaphoretic Antimony appears *to them* an unfit ingredient in a purge; *nor can they imagine* that cryſtals of Tartar can aſſiſt the operation of Scammony. *Theſe conjectures appear of weight, when the articles are ſeparately conſidered: but it requires an experiment to determine whether diaphoretic Antimony and cryſtals of Tartar, ground together, do not prove of more efficacy than is commonly expected. It is poſſible that theſe ingredients do little more ſervice than divide the Scammony, and by this means render it a little more ſoluble, and leſs adheſive, and conſequently promote its purgative quality, at the ſame time that it becomes leſs griping. Any of the Teſtacea would have the ſame effect; and this method has been frequently made uſe of in practice, when reſinous ſubſtances were employed, as the Reſin of Jalap, Gum Guaiacum and the like, and with good ſucceſs.*

PULVIS ad EPILEPSIAM INFANTUM, *p.* 156.

This powder is omitted in the Plan, and perhaps for this reaſon, that little more could be expected from it, as mended in the Review, than from the common teſtaceous powders.

PULVIS HELVETII, *p.* 157.

This powder is omitted in the Plan, and the Committee have referred it to the College to be conſidered. The Sanguis Draconis appears to be a whimſical ingredient, and to have no ſhare in the effects ſaid to be produced by this medicine.

PULVIS de SENA, *ibid.*

The Coriander-ſeeds, as the moſt exceptionable ingredient (ſee the former note) are thrown out by the Committee.

mittee. But ſurely Cloves, Cinnamon and Ginger, are too many ſpices in a purgative powder, if the Cinnamon was not liable to objection upon another account. The firſt ſeems to be the moſt eligible in many reſpects, and will effectually anſwer any purpoſe which can be expected from the three. Pimento, the product of our own plantations, is a ſpice leſs liable to abuſes, cheaper, and will do as much ſervice as any one, or as a mixture of all of them. The cryſtals of Tartar, which the Committee have paſſed a mark of diſapprobation on in the Pulvis Comitis Warwicenſis (nor can they imagine what aſſiſtance ſo weak a purgative as cryſtals of Tartar can give to the operation of Scammony) *are here, though uncenſured, an uſeleſs ingredient. Upon the whole, this powder wants a general reform. I will therefore venture to ſubjoin a formula of my own.*

Take of Sena-leaves two ounces,
Scammony,
Ginger, of each half an ounce,
Eſſence of Lemons, one dram.

Powder the Scammony and Ginger together; then add the Sena-leaves in fine powder, and rub them all well together, gradually dropping in the Eſſence of Lemons during the trituration.

PULVIS de TRAGACANTHA, *p.*158.

The ingredients of this powder continue the ſame as in the Review; but their proportions are ſomewhat altered. Half an ounce is taken from the Gum Tragacanth, and added to the Gum Arabic: One dram is taken from the Starch, and as much added to the Liquorice: the Sugar remains the ſame as before. Theſe alterations appear to me of no manner of conſequence.

HIERA PICRA, *p.*158.

The Committee have ordered the Gum, *or* Extract of Aloes *made with water, to be uſed inſtead of the rough Aloes:*

Aloes: which alteration is to the advantage of the medicine; for the preparation makes the Aloes purer, and somewhat abates its ſmell: but care muſt be taken to boil down the Extract ſufficiently, otherwiſe it will be ſcarce pulverable.

LAPIS CONTRAYERVÆ, *p.*161.

This powder is thus altered in the Plan.

Take of compound powder of Crabs-claws a pound and a half,
Contrayerva-root, five ounces.
Make them into a powder.

The Committee have given this compoſition the air of great ſimplicity and elegance. They have made a conſiderable reduction of its ingredients: But ſtill there remains the ſame objection to it, as to the compound powder of Crabs-claws, which ſee.

SPECIES CONFECTIONIS FRACASTORII cum Opio, *p.*164.

This compoſition ſtands thus in the Plan:

Take of Armenian Bole, four ounces,
Scordium, two ounces,
Cinnamon, an ounce and a half,
Strained Storax Calamita,
Roots of Tormentil,
Biſtort,
Gentian,
Leaves of Dittany of Crete,
Strained Galbanum,
Gum Arabic,
Red Roſes, of each one ounce,
Long Pepper,
Ginger, of each half an ounce.
Make them into a powder.

If

If three drams of ſtrained Opium be added to theſe ingredients, and beat up with them into a powder, it becomes the Species ê Scordio cum Opio.

The reaſons for which the Committee have ventured to make a few alterations in this compoſition are as obvious as the alterations themſelves; and it were needleſs to make any comment upon this preparation, which they have throughly amended in the following

POWDER of BOLE without Opium.

Take of Armenian Bole half a pound,
Cinnamon four ounces,
Tormentil-roots,
Gum Arabic, of each three ounces,
Long pepper one ounce.
Make them into a powder.

If three drams of ſtrained Opium be added to theſe ingredients, and beat up with them into a powder, it becomes the Powder of Bole with Opium.

ELECTARIA.

ELECTARIUM ê BACCIS LAURI, *p.166.*

This Electary is conſiderably retrenched of its numerous ingredients. In the Plan it ſtands thus:

Take

Take of Rue-leaves dry'd,
Caraway-ſeeds,
Seeds of common Parſley,
Laurel-berries, of each one ounce,
Sagapenum half an ounce,
Black Pepper,
Caſtor, of each two drams.

Powder the Species, and make them into an Electary with thrice their weight of clarified Honey.

The reader will eaſily perceive from the former note, that this compoſition has loſt none of its medicinal virtues with the well-judged reduction of its numerous ingredients; and if the Caſtor (of which there are not above two or three grains at moſt in a doſe) was likewiſe expunged, it would not be leſs efficacious.

ELECTARIUM CARYOCOSTINUM, *p.*166.

The Hermodactyls, Coſtus and Cummin-ſeeds unneceſſarily increaſe the bulk of this medicine, and are therefore omitted, and half a dram of Oil of Caraways *judiciouſly added: if the Oil is mixed with the Species, and well rubbed together with them before they are added to the Honey, it will be more equally ſpread throughout the compoſition.*

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS, *p.*168.

This is the Paulina of Ariſtarchus, *and is now ſaid to be* brought back to its firſt form and author. Cinnamon *is ſubſtituted for the Indian Nard,* white Syrup *for the hyſterick Syrup, and the Saffron is omitted. Theſe alterations evidently improve the Confection: But ſtill the Committee ſeem to have paid too great a reſpect to this medicine, and not to have corrected it with the freedom which they have laudably exerciſed upon other compoſitions. The reduction of a medicine to its ancient form*

form may have no manner of tendency to its improvement. One of the Peppers must surely be looked upon as a supernumerary article. Storax does not seem to be a suitable ingredient in a mixture containing Galbanum and Castor: its agreeable fragrancy and particular virtue are here lost; nor is it to be distinguished whether in the composition or not. The common strained Storax of the shops is grievously adulterated, so as not to resemble at all the purer kinds of Storax in the tear, which are now and then to be met with. There are two methods of reducing this medicine to a tolerable degree of uniformity and elegancy: the one, by substituting Valerian instead of the Costus, omitting the Storax, and increasing the quantity of Galbanum in its room, and retaining only one of the Peppers: the other, by throwing out all the fetid ingredients, and retaining only such as are remarkably grateful, along with the Opium; such are Cinnamon, Pepper, pure and fragrant Storax, and Opium.

CONFECTIO RALEGHANA, *p.*169.

The College had received this enormous collection of materials upon no good authority: *The Committee therefore* confined themselves to the original Receipt in Mr. Boyle's Works, which they found to agree with a Receipt still in the family of the original author, except that in one or two of the ingredients, the proportions differ'd. *They likewise have* examined apart the ingredients of which the Extract was *said to be* composed, *by making* an Extract from each of them: *Several were extremely nauseous; some few of a tolerable taste and flavour: these were* mixed in different proportions; *and when*, after many trials, a composition was approved, *the proportion of the materials was nicely calculated. An Extract of Cardamom-seeds retained a great degree of their grateful flavour; and one obtained from Zedoary had the exceptionable flavour of the root meliorated: Saffron lost nothing agreeable in being reduced into this form: the* Ros Solis,

though adored by the viſionary gentlemen, the chemical adepts, *appeared to them exceptionable*; its flower is too ſmall for the uſual demand of this medicine; *and* the plant is poſſeſſed of hurtful qualities, as is experienced in cattle which feed where it grows.*

This medicine is conſiderably improved by the pains which the Committee have beſtowed upon it. But as there is ſtill room for a farther amendment, I ſhall give it as it ſtands in the Plan, and then make ſome remarks on it.

The CORDIAL CONFECTION.

Take Tops of Roſemary freſh gather'd,
Juniper-berries, of each one pound,
Leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked,
Zedoary,
Saffron, of each half a pound.

From theſe ingredients cut, and ſlightly bruiſed, extract a Tincture with about a gallon and a half of proof ſpirit: filtre it, and with a ſoft fire diſtill off as much of the ſpirit as will reduce the remainder to the conſiſtence of a ſoft Extract; to which add the following in fine powder:

Of Compound powder of Crabs-claws ſixteen ounces,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, of each two ounces,
Cloves one ounce,
Fineſt Sugar two pounds.

The Roſemary can be but of little ſervice in this compoſition, as its virtues conſiſt in ſuch parts as will ariſe in the ſubſequent diſtillation. The compound powder of Crabs-claws is not preferable to any one of the Teſtacea, and the two firſt ſpices are, I preſume, ſufficient. If a common proof ſpirit be made uſe of to draw the Tincture, there will ſo much of a nauſeous phlegm remain in the Extract, as to be, I ſuſpect, ſenſibly perceived; it might therefore

* Raii Hiſt. Plant. p. 1100.

therefore be more convenient to uſe a highly rectified ſpirit, lowered with about one third of its quantity of fair water. The diſtillation ought to be performed in Balneo Mariæ; and if a little of the fragant ſpirit which firſt comes over was reſerved, and put to the Extract after the ſpices, when it is almoſt cold, the confection would be ſmoother, and more uniform.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI, *p.*172.

This compoſition remains the ſame as in the Review, except that Oil of Almonds is changed for Oil of Olives. *The Committee inform us, that upon examination the Dragon's Blood was found not ſo fit an ingredient as the Red Saunders, manifeſtly giving a hot and pungent taſte to the compoſition.*

DIACASSIA cum MANNA, *p.*173.

The Syrup of Violets is exchanged for ſix ounces of the ſolutive Syrup of Roſes; *and the Sugar, which is an unneceſſary ingredient, is judiciouſly omitted; and the whole ordered to be* exhaled to a fit conſiſtence.

MITHRIDATIUM, ſive CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS, *p.*174.

The Raiſins, Cyprus Root, Lignum Rhodium, and Juniper Berries, are omitted. The quantities of Frankincenſe, Turpentine, and Juncus Odoratus, are altered to one ounce each, the Calamus Aromaticus to three drams: By this means, fractions in the weights are avoided, and the ingredients ſo proportioned as to give one grain of Opium in half an ounce of the Electuary.

PHILONIUM, *p.*179.

In the Plan, the Semen Hyoſcyami is exchanged for Caraways, *the Nardus Indica and Pyrethrum omitted, and ſupplied by an equal quantity of* Ginger. *Upon the*

whole, this compoſition is ſo much altered for the better, as to leave no room for further improvement. p.380.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI, p.179.

The quantities of the Cinnamon and Opobalſamum are altered into two ounces each; *the Nardus Indica, Crocus, Amomum, Myrrh, Coſtus, and Juncus Odoratus, into* one ounce; *the Radix Pentaphylli, Rhubarb, Ginger, Malabathrum, Dictamnus Creticus, Horehound, Calamint, Stœchas, Pepper, Parſley-ſeed, Olibanum, Turpentine, and Valerian, into* ſix drams; *the Birthwort-root, Centaury, Daucus-ſeed, Opoponax, Galbanum, Caſtor, Bitumen, Calamus Aromaticus, into* two drams each; *the Xylobalſamum, Aſarum, Rhodium, Marjoram, Marum, and Maſtich are omitted; the black Pepper is changed for* long *Pepper, the* Terra Japonica *put as a ſubſtitute for Acacia, and* Bole Armoniac *for the Terra Lemnia. Theſe alterations are made for the ſame reaſons as thoſe in the Mithridate. There is one grain of Opium in ſeventy-three of the Electuary.*

THERIACA LONDINENSIS, p.183.

Inſtead of this the Committee have ſubſtituted

A CATAPLASM of CUMMIN.

Take of Cummin-ſeeds half a pound,
Bay-berries,
Leaves of Scordium dry'd,
Virginian Snake Root, of each three ounces,
Cloves one ounce.

Powder theſe ingredients together, and make them into a Cataplaſm with three times their weight of Honey.

This Cataplaſm for the purpoſes it is deſigned is infinitely better calculated than that which it is taken from; and if there be no objection to the Cummin-ſeeds in point of their offenſive ſmell, this compoſition may well paſs for an elegant one.

PILULÆ.

PILULÆ ex COLOCYNTHIDE cum ALOE, vulgo COCCIÆ MINORES, *p.*186.

The Coloquintida is reduced to one ounce, and the Oil of Cloves to two drams. The Committee have made the first alteration to render the Pill leſs ungrateful to the ſtomach. *The Oil of Cloves was too much, before the Coloquintida was reduced, and therefore the reduction of this became now more neceſſary. I am ſtrongly led to ſuſpect, from more mature conſideration, that the liberal uſe of hot pungent Oils, which I approved in my former note on the Pilulæ Cochiæ Majores, in theſe compoſitions, is not well grounded: they may ſerve to warm the ſtomach, and therefore make the Pill ſet ſomewhat eaſier at firſt, preventing a nauſea which frequently happens; but when the Pill comes to be ſomewhat diſſolved, and to exert itſelf in the inteſtines, theſe kinds of Oils muſt have dangerous effects, and inſtead of correcting the virulent effect of the Colocynth, increaſe it. Alkaline Salts, or rather Soaps, are the proper correctors of theſe kinds of purgatives. But to ſpeak freely, there appears to me too much regard paid in the compilation of Diſpenſatories, to ſome particular drugs, among which this is one, and which antiquity ſeems to have made ſacred. It would therefore greatly tend to the advancement of phyſic, the ſafety of mankind, and the honour of the College, to reject out of all their ſtandard forms ſuch articles as, from general obſervation, ſhall have been found unſafe or poiſonous: and the publick has ſome reaſon to expect this from a ſet of gentlemen, who have already condemned and thrown out one*

ſimple

ſimple preparation as poiſonous, which a century or two had looked upon as ſalutary, or at leaſt perfectly innocent. The following form is ſubmitted to the judgment of the reader.

Take Scammony,
Succotrine Aloes, of each two ounces,
Cloves, half an ounce.

Reduce them into powder, and make them up, with Syrup of Buck-thorn, into a maſs.

PILULÆ COMMUNES, *p.*188.

The quantity of the Saffron is made equal to that of the Myrrh. By this means, the Pill recovers its ancient form, and therefore the Committee have with propriety reſtored to it the name of its author. By the increaſe of the Saffron, enough will be contained in a reaſonable doſe to expect conſiderable effects from it. The reſtoration of this Pill to its ancient form ſhews, that compoſitions whoſe ingredients are few and well choſen, and to which a ſuitable form is adjuſted, both with regard to the facility of taking, and the manner which the medicine is deſigned to act in, ſtand the teſt of ages unaltered; and that great part of the mode of phyſick, and the daily alterations which we ſee made in the forms of medicines, are rather owing to their not being built on rational principles, than to any defect in the art itſelf.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ, *p.*189.

The Committee have not thought proper to make any other alteration in this Pill, than the change of the Syrup of Rhubarb for Syrup of Roſes, though it certainly ſtands in need of a further amendment, which has been already pointed out in the former note.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ FŒTIDÆ, *p.*190.

Theſe are omitted, as they may be occaſionally ſupply'd by an addition of Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe to Pilulæ Gummoſæ.

PILULÆ GUMMOSÆ, *p.*191.

Take Galbanum,
Opoponax,
Myrrh,
Sagapenum, of each one ounce,
Aſa Fœtida, half an ounce.
Make theſe into a maſs with Syrup of Saffron.

The Mithridate, the Gum Ammoniacum, the Caſtor, and the Oil of Amber, are omitted in the Plan: The Opoponax and Sagapenum might be well ſpared, and the deficiency made up by an increaſe of the Galbanum.

PILULA MERCURIALIS, *p.* 192.

The ingredients of this Pill are diſpenſed in larger quantities in the Plan than in the Review; but the proportion of them to each other remains the ſame: they are ordered to be made up into a maſs with Powder of Rhubarb: *this is an addition much wanted, the maſs being too ſoft without it.*

PILULÆ SAPONACEÆ, *p.*192.

The Committee have altered this Pill a ſecond time. Four ounces of Almond-ſoap, *and* one dram of Eſſence of Lemons *are ordered to be* beat up with half an ounce of ſtrained Opium, moiſtened with a little wine. *This Pill is certainly the better for the omiſſion of the Liquorice Powder, which was added to that in the Review only on account of the ſoftneſs of the Soap.*

PILULÆ

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ, *p.* 194.

This Pill is a very odd compoſition, and does not ſeem to be wanted, which perhaps is the reaſon of the Committee's rejecting it.

PILULÆ de STYRACE, *p.* 195.

The Committee have rejected the Olibanum, Myrrh, and Extract of Liquorice, and have given the following elegant form to this Pill:

Take of ſtrained Styrax Calamita, two ounces,
Saffron, one ounce,
Opium, five drams.

But it ſhould ſeem according to the principles laid down in their remarks on Matthews's Pill (ſee p. 192.*) that the Saffron is an unneceſſary ingredient. It appears to be a more ſuitable addition to the firſt Pill than to the latter.*

AQUÆ

Stillatitiæ Spirituoſæ,

et

SPIRITUS.

AQUA ABSINTHII

minus compoſita, *p.* 197.

magis compoſita, *p.* 198.

The Committee have thought proper to reject both theſe Waters out of their Plan, and not to ſubſtitute any other upon the ſame baſis, in their room; the Wormwood from which theſe Waters have their name, and which was ſuppoſed the capital ingredient, can do little more than

than render them ungrateful both to the ſmell and taſte, which is a ſufficient reaſon for their being omitted.

AQUA ANGELICÆ

minus compoſita, *p.*199.

magis compoſita, *p.*200.

Theſe two Waters have been long ſtrangers to the ſhops, and therefore it is propoſed to leave them out of the future Pharmacopœia. The latter is a very injudicious compoſition.

AQUA CINNAMOMI FORTIS, *p.*201.

If this Water be made according to theſe directions, the virtue of the Cinnamon will not be entirely extracted; and altho' the beſt Proof Spirit that is to be met with be employed, yet the Waters will be tainted with the diſagreeable odour and taſte of the feints or phlegm. If it be neceſſary to have a ſpirituous Water of Cinnamon, this might more elegantly and effectually be obtained by adding to the Aqua Cinnamomi Tenuis ſkilfully prepared ſomewhat leſs than one half of a highly and well rectified Spirit.

AQUA EPIDEMIA, *p.*202.

As this is a very diſagreeable Water, without any of the virtues which its title would imply, it is rejected as unworthy of being any longer ranged with medicinal compoſitions.

AQUA FLORUM CHAMÆMELI compoſita, *p.*202.

This Water is likewiſe drop'd by the Committee, poſſibly becauſe it is grown into diſuſe. It is in itſelf a moſt injudicious compoſition, not to be reduced to any degree of elegancy, without throwing out three fourths of its ingredients and greatly varying the proportions of the reſt.

AQUA HYSTERICA, p.203.

The Committee have thought this Water not worthy of any farther amendment, and therefore have rejected it.

AQUA MIRABILIS, p.204.

This Water is likewiſe rejected, poſſibly becauſe leſs elegant than a Water drawn from Cardamom-ſeeds or Caraway ſeeds, and therefore likely to grow into diſuſe as ſoon as theſe two are introduced.

AQUA SEM. CARDAMOMI et CARUI.

To four ounces of the firſt the Committee have ordered a gallon of Proof Spirit to be added, and as much drawn off; the ſame quantity of Spirit is to be drawn from double the quantity of the latter. Theſe ſeeds are certainly proper ſubjects for this kind of diſtillation, and will yield very agreeable Waters, provided a rectified or well cleanſed Spirit be made uſe of inſtead of a Proof Spirit.

AQUA NEPHRITICA, p.205.

The Committee reject the Flores Spinæ Albæ as of little ſignificancy, and have reduced the quantity of the Nutmegs one half, which is ſufficient to give the Water an agreeable flavour.

AQUA PÆONIÆ compoſita, p.206.

The Piony-ſeeds and Piony-roots afford nothing by diſtillation. Several of the other ingredients have been already objected to: and as in the new Plan there are ſeveral more ſimple compoſitions given which may ſupply the place of this, it is here omitted.

AQUA RAPHANI compoſita, p.207.

This compoſition is reduced to a very conſiderable degree of elegance and ſimplicity. The ingredients are well choſen, and the reaſons for which ſome are rejected ſufficiently

ficiently evident. Upon comparing the compoſition in the Review with that in the Plan, the ſuperior elegance of the latter will appear even to ſuch as are but ſlightly verſed in theſe matters.

Take of Garden Scurvy-graſs-leaves four pounds,
Roots of Horſe-radiſh,
Outward yellow Peel of Oranges, of each two pounds,
Nutmegs, nine ounces,
Proof Spirit, two gallons,
Water, a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

AQUA THERIACALIS, *p.* 208.

The Committee have ventured at length to reject this compoſition, and condemn it as partaking of ancient ſuperſtition. But as a low ſpirituous water acidulated with Vinegar may be deſired, they have given us the

AQUA ALEXETERIA SPIRITUOSA.

This Water is made by drawing three gallons of Proof Spirit from the ſame ingredients which compoſe the Aqua Alexeteria ſimplex; and then adding half a gallon of Vinegar. The quantity of Angelica is increaſed to one pound and a half, to cover the diſagreeable flavour which Vinegar gives this Water. A more elegant and effectual compoſition of this kind might be made by infuſing Elder-flowers, leaves of Angelica and Mint, for a ſhort time in the cold, in a mixture of equal parts of highly rectify'd Spirit and common Water and one ſixth of good Vinegar.

If this Water be drawn ſo low as the Committee direct, the Vinegar will make it foul and turbid, and no addition will be able to conceal the ungrateful taſte which proceeds from the laſt runnings. Therefore not more than two gallons ſhould be drawn off. This may occaſionally

be diluted to any degree of ſtrength with the Aqua Alexeteria ſimplex. p. 372.

AQUA STEPHANI, *p.210.*

This compoſition is condemned, as conſiſting of too many ingredients; and indeed ſeems to be a Water not at all wanted.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ TARTARIZATUS, *p.210.*

This Spirit, which was received in the Review, is now omitted in the Plan, as not at all differing from a very ſlight ſolution of Camphor. Cannot Camphor be render'd miſcible with an aqueous vehicle, by being previouſly well ground with ſoap?

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ, *p.212.*

The Committee have made a ſecond reduction of the numerous ingredients of this celebrated compoſition. The following form is ſufficiently ſimple and elegant.

Take of Simple Spirit of Lavender three pints,
Spirit of Roſemary one pint,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, of each half an ounce,
Red Saunders three drams.
Digeſt and ſtrain.

The Simple Spirit of Lavender is made by drawing with the heat of a Balneum five pints from one gallon of Proof Spirits and a pound and a half of Lavender-flowers.

The Spirit of Roſemary is made in the ſame manner with Roſemary-flowers.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ, *p.* 212.

Inſtead of this compoſition, the Committee have given the

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS SPIRITUOSA,

Which is made by drawing off a gallon of Spirituous Water from a pound of common Mint and a gallon of Proof Spirit. I apprehend that the form in the Review is ſuperior to this, ſince it will not only be free from the nauſeous feints which come over at the latter end of the diſtillation when Proof Spirits are made uſe of, but likewiſe not be loaded with the leſs agreeable parts of the Mint, and contain only ſuch as are more volatile and fragrant. p. 372.

The Committee have added the following Waters:

AQUA PULEGII SPIRITUOSA,
Spirituous Water of Pennyroyal.

Take of Leaves of Pennyroyal one pound,
Proof Spirit one gallon,
Water a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.
Draw off one gallon. *p.* 372.

AQUA JUNIPERI COMPOSITA,
Compound Juniper Water.

Take of Juniper-berries one pound,
Seeds of Caraway,
Sweet-fennel, of each an ounce and a half,
Proof Spirit one gallon,
Water a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.
Draw off one gallon.

AQUA

AQUA SEMINUM ANISI COMPOSITA,
Compound Water of Anniſeed.

Take Anniſeed,
Angelica, of each half a pound,
Proof Spirit one gallon,
Water a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.
Diſtill off one gallon.

AQUA CORTICUM AURANTIORUM SPIRITUOSA,
Spirituous Water of Orange-peel.

Take of the outer yellow Peel of Oranges half a pound,
Proof Spirit one gallon,
Water a ſufficient quantity to prevent an empyreuma.
Draw off one gallon.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURA ANTIMONII, *p.* 214.

I have been informed that this Tincture, when taken on an empty ſtomach, has proved emetic, even in a ſmall doſe. This is not at all improbable, ſince this preparation of Antimony is certainly in ſome degree ſoluble, both in an aqueous and ſpirituous menſtruum. This preparation therefore deſerves to be further inquired into, that its properties may be better aſcertain'd than they appear hitherto to have been.

TINCTURA ANTIPHTHISICA, *p.* 215.

The virtues attributed to this Tincture, and implied in its title; the reception of it in a book, the compilers of

of which were manifeſtly averſe to preparations of lead, and had declared their reſolution of mending the titles of medicines, and affixing to them ſpecific appellations; the authority of Mr. Geoffroy, and ſome experiments which I had made, drew from me too haſty a concluſion, that this Tincture contained nothing at all of lead in it: But, upon a freſh and cloſer examination, I am obliged to alter my opinion; and therefore agree with the Committee, that Tinctura Saturnina *(the name given it in the Plan) is a ſpecific appellation of this preparation, ſince, upon a careful analyſis, it was found really to contain lead. Moſt of the modern writers in phyſick look upon the internal uſe of lead as extremely dangerous and poiſonous, and ſome have given inſtances of its fatal effects, and therefore loudly declaim againſt its uſe.* Time alone can ſhew whether the College will think fit to receive it in their next Diſpenſatory.*

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM, *p.217.*

The Gum Guaiacum is left out of this Tincture, and very juſtly, for it is too little in quantity to do any ſervice, and yet may ſo far thicken the menſtruum, as to make more of the Cantharides be ſuſpended in it, and ſo do miſchief. Simple Colature was ordered in the Review, but now the Committee have more prudently order'd this Tincture to be filtred through paper for uſe: This management muſt make the medicine ſafer, and its effects more certain and equal.

TINCTURA HELVETII, *p.221.*

This preparation is omitted, and probably for reaſons to be collected from the note on this preparation in the Review.

TINCTURA JAPONICA, *p.222.*

This compoſition is moſt ſenſibly amended, by the addition of two ounces of Cinnamon in ſubſtance; but the exchange of ſtrong Cinnamon-water for a plain ſpirit is not perhaps ſo well judged.

TINCTURA

* *Vide* Boerhaav. & Hoffman. *paſſim.*

TINCTURA MARTIS cum SALE AMMONIACO, p.223.

This preparation is rejected as unneceſſarily increaſing the number of the Tinctures of iron, without any ſuitable advantage.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, p.224.

The Committee have made ſome freſh experiments with regard to the ſolubility of Myrrh, and have found that it diſſolves freely in boiling water, a third part only at moſt precipitating when it grows cold. The precipitate readily gives a Tincture to Spirit; but the ſolution in water inſpiſſated remains indiſſoluble in it. Hence a Proof Spirit is now ordered, inſtead of the rectified one directed in the Review: the firſt is indiſputably the more proper menſtruum of the two. The different circumſtances, in which the Myrrh deſigned for making a Tincture is procured, make ſome alteration with regard to the effect of the menſtruum upon it: thus freſh and new Myrrh, which may be known by its comparative ſoftneſs, ſcarcely yields any thing to a rectify'd Spirit; but upon being groſsly pulveriſed, and expoſed to a dry air for ſome time, and ſtirred between whiles, it becomes eaſily reducible into a fine powder, and readily affords a rich and fragrant Tincture to rectified Spirit even in the cold.

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM, p.228.

In the Plan this preparation is conſiderably altered.

Take of Benjamin, three ounces,
Strained Styrax Calamita, two ounces,
Balſam of Tolu, one ounce,
Aloes Socotrine, half an ounce,
Rectify'd Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt till as much of the Gums is taken up as poſſible, and then ſtrain. *The*

The Committee, as they inform us, have rendered this compoſition more conformable to its original Plan. The Balſam of Peru is exchang'd for that of Tolu; *the firſt is extremely dear, and very rarely to be met with in any degree of perfection: the latter therefore is preferred. But the ſame objection which is made to the Balſam of Peru lies againſt the Storax, which tho' a moſt elegant ingredient, is rarely to be found with the requiſite purity and goodneſs. It might therefore be as conveniently omitted, and if the Balſam of Tolu was proportionably increas'd, no injury would ariſe to the compoſition. The Flowers of St. John's-wort, Olibanum and Myrrh, which are now rejected, are ingredients too trivial to deſerve any further remark than what has already been made on this compoſition in the Review.*

ELIXIR ASTHMATICUM, *p.228.*

The four ounces of Liquorice-root are now thrown out of this compoſition, and with good reaſon, ſince among ſo much more powerful ingredients they can be of little ſervice.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS Helmontii, *p.230.*

Take of any ſort of fixt Alkaline Salt, eight ounces,
Socotrine Aloes,
Saffron,
Myrrh, of each one ounce,
Mountain Wine, a quart.

Digeſt for a week or longer without heat, and then filtre thro' paper.

This compoſition, as it now ſtands, may be well admitted as uſefully reformed. The note upon this medicine (p. 230.) will ſufficiently explain the reaſons upon which the alterations here made are built. p. 375.

ELIXIR SALUTIS, *p.*231.

The ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun appear to be not a well choſen ingredient in this compoſition. I preſume they can hardly be ſuppoſed to contribute any thing to the purgative or other medicinal effects expected from this preparation; nor can they do much to render it more palatable or leſs griping, ſince they yield very little flavour or taſte to a Proof Spirit. A ſmall quantity of Honey or Sugar would anſwer every purpoſe which could be expected from them, without the inconvenience of ſoaking up any of the Spirit. If Juniper-berries were ſubſtituted inſtead of ſweet Fennel-ſeed in a due quantity, the medicine would become more palatable, and want neither Raiſins or Sugar to anſwer the ends propoſed by it.

SPIRITUS VINI CAMPHORATUS, *p.*234.

This is ranged in the Plan, with greater propriety, under the head Mixturæ.

The Committee have added three Tinctures to this head. The firſt is

A BITTER TINCTURE.

Take Gentian-root two ounces,
The outer Peel of Oranges dry'd, one ounce,
The leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an ounce,
Proof Spirit two pints.
Digeſt and ſtrain.

TINCTURE of CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, an ounce and a half,
Proof Spirit, one pint.
Digeſt and ſtrain.

TINCTURE

TINCTURE of VALERIAN.

Take of Wild Valerian-root, four ounces,
Proof Spirit, two pints.
Digeſt and ſtrain.

Theſe three Tinctures are ſimple elegant and efficacious medicines; the ingredients are ſuch as will communicate all their virtues to the menſtruum here made choice of.
Tinctura Valeriana volat. p. 369.

AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ.

AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA, *p.235.*

The needleſs trouble of calcining the Alum is now excuſed by the Committee, and the quantity of it and the Vitriol doubled.

AQUA ALUMINOSA FALLOPII, *p.235.*

This is now omitted as grown into diſuſe.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA VITRIOLICA, *p.236.* *p. 380.*

AQUA STYPTICA CAMPHORATA, *ibid.*

In this latter compoſition the Bole Armoniac is omitted, which renders the two preparations ſo alike, as to make any more than one unneceſſary; therefore the firſt is rejected.

AQUA STYPTICA SYDENHAMI, *p.237.*

Take Blue Vitriol, an ounce and a half,
Alum,
Strong Spirit of Vitriol (called Oil) of each one ounce,
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil the Salts in the Water, till they are diſſolved; then add the Oil of Vitriol, and filtre the mixture.

The proportion of the Vitriol and Alum to the menſtruum is here increaſed, and the directions given in a plainer and more ſkilful manner.

LAC VIRGINALE, *p.*238.

The title of this preparation has wiped the compoſition out of the book.

LOTIO SAPONACEA, *p.*238.

Damaſk-roſe-water *is preferred in the Plan to Elder-flower-water; this alteration certainly renders the compoſition more elegant and grateful.*

OLEA

per

INFUSIONEM.

OLEUM ROSACEUM, *p.*140.

This Oil is rejected in the Plan: I ſuppoſe, as an abſurd compoſition.

OLEUM è MUCILAGINIBUS, *p.*241.

The root of Marſh-mallows is reduced from two pounds to half a pound, *and the Linſeed and Fenugreek-ſeed from one pound each to* three ounces each. *This alteration is as neceſſary as obvious.*

OLEUM VIRIDE, *p.*242.

The Committee have thrown out the Mint and taken in Chamomel, *which is far the more eligible ingredient. If the Rue, Marjoram and Sea-wormwood were likewiſe rejected, for the retaining of which no one good reaſon can be offer'd, this Oil would have*

ſome

ſome title to elegancy and ſimplicity, and I preſume it would be full as efficacious as when more compounded.

EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE, *p.243.*

The caution of heating ſuch water as may be occaſionally added to this Plaiſter while it is boiling, is extremely neceſſary, to prevent the danger which might otherwiſe enſue. But if the compoſition ſhould be extremely hot, which may be known by its ſmell and colour, no water at all ſhould be added, ſince the exploſion which would immediately follow would be attended with very bad conſequences.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM, *p.245.*

Take of Burgundy-pitch, two pounds,
Labdanum, one pound,
Yellow Reſin,
Yellow Wax, of each four ounces,
The expreſſed Oil, called Oil of Mace, one ounce.

When the Pitch, Reſin, and Wax, are melted together, add the Labdanum, and then the Oil of Mace.

The alterations made in this Plaiſter, are really very extraordinary. The Pitch was an exceptionable ingredient with regard to its offenſive ſmell. The place of this and of the Turpentine is well ſupplied with Burgundy-pitch. The Gum-juniper, Myrrh, and Maſtich unneceſſarily increaſed the number of ingredients, without imparting any virtue; the expreſſed Oil of Mace, as it is called, is a more ſuitable ingredient in every reſpect than Nutmegs. In ſhort, if the LABDANUM *be good, the Plaiſter will prove an elegant and ſerviceable compoſition, which may be occaſionally rendered more powerful by the addition of any ſuitable eſſential Oil.*

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE cum Gummi, p.246.

Take of Emplaſtrum Commune three pounds,
Strained Galbanum eight ounces,
Common Turpentine,
Frankincenſe, of each three ounces.

Having melted the Galbanum and Turpentine with a ſoft fire, ſprinkle in the Frankincenſe in powder, and then add gradually the Emplaſtrum Commune previouſly melted with wax.

This Plaiſter has likewiſe loſt ſome of its ingredients without any of its virtues; it is uniform, and tolerably ſimple, but may be made more ſo, by exchanging the Turpentine and Frankincenſe for Burgundy-pitch.

EMPLASTRUM è CYMINO, p.247.

This Plaiſter, as alter'd by the Committee, is compoſed of three pounds of Burgundy-pitch, Cummin-ſeed, Bay-berries, Caraway-ſeed, and Wax, of each three ounces. *The two laſt are new articles. They give the Plaiſter a better conſiſtence, and ſomewhat mend its ſmell.*

EMPLASTRUM DIGESTIVUM, vulgo FLOS UNGUENTORUM, p.248.

This Plaiſter remaining ſtill very exceptionable, tho' conſiderably amended in the Review, is at length rejected.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM, p.249.

Take of the Drawing Plaiſter two pounds,
Cantharides one pound,
Vinegar half a pint.

Melt the Plaiſter, and ſift in the Cantharides in very fine powder; then add the Vinegar, and work the whole well together.

The

The only alteration of any consequence made in this Plaister is the reduction of the Cantharides into a fine powder instead of a coarse one.

EMPLASTRUM DE MELILOTO, *p.*250.

If there be no objection to the new title of this Plaister (Emplastrum Attrahens) *there can be none to the alterations here made. The Melilot is indisputably of no manner of service, and gives, as the Committee very well observe, a disagreeable scent, and has been the cause of some mischievous additions, in order to give it a green colour.*

EMPLASTRUM è MUCILAGINIBUS, *p.*252.

This Plaister has a new appearance in the Plan.

Take of Yellow Wax forty ounces,
Oil of Mucilages half a pint,
Gum Ammoniacum strained half a pound,
Common Turpentine two ounces.

Melt the Gum Ammoniac with the Turpentine, and then gradually add the Oil melted with the Wax in another vessel.

The Galbanum, Opoponax and Saffron are deservedly thrown out of this composition, and the quantity of the Gum Ammoniacum judiciously increased. In short, this Plaister is now easy of preparation, and sufficiently elegant and simple.

EMPLASTRUM VOLATILE, *p.*254.

The Balsam of Tolu is thrown out of this Plaister, lest it should render it too adhesive to be removed as soon as might be sometimes requisite.

The Committee have added to this head

A STOMACH PLAISTER.

Take of Soft Labdanum three ounces,
Frankincenſe one ounce,
Cinnamon,
The expreſs'd Oil called Oil of Mace, each half an ounce,
Eſſential Oil of Mint one dram.

Melt the Frankincenſe, and add to it the Labdanum ſomewhat ſoftened with warmth, and then the Oil of Mace; afterwards mix them with the Cinnamon and Oil, and beat them in a warm mortar into a maſs to be kept in a cloſe veſſel.

This compoſition, which the Committee have at length favour'd us with, is ſufficiently elegant, and well contrived for the purpoſes it is deſigned: But the Balſam of Tolu, recommended in p. 255, ſeems to me a more ſuitable ingredient than the Frankincenſe or Labdanum, and therefore might well ſupply the place of them both, eſpecially ſince the latter is rarely to be met with in any degree of purity or perfection. The Cinnamon is a well-choſen ingredient, as ſomewhat of a powder is neceſſary in this form, to preſerve a due conſiſtence in the Plaiſter when apply'd to the ſtomach.

UNGUENTA.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX, *p.*256.

Take of Cured Hogs-lard two pounds,
Roſe-water three ounces.

Beat the Lard with the Water till they are well mixed, then melt it over a ſoft fire, and ſet it by till the Water ſubſides: afterwards pour off the Lard from the Water, and work it, by ſhaking it and beating it inceſſantly till cold, into a light and ſcarcely cohering maſs; then add as much Eſſence of Lemons as will give it a grateful ſmell.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM, *p.*256.

The Committee have rejected the Unguentum Simplex in this compoſition, doubled the quantity of the Wax and Sperma Ceti, and increaſed the Olive Oil to one pound; and by this means have given us an elegant, uſeful and ſimple ointment.

UNGUENTUM DIALTHÆÆ, *p.*260.

The quantity of Oil of Mucilages in this compoſition is now reduced to three pounds, to give it a better conſiſtence.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM, *p.*260.

This is directed to be made by melting equal quantities of Hogs-lard and of the Bliſtering Plaiſter together.

UNGUENTUM è FOLIIS SAMBUCI, *p.*261.

This ointment is at length likely to be baniſhed the Pharmacopœia, ſince the Committee have thought proper to reject it from their Plan.

UNGUENTUM è NICOTIANA, *p.*263.

This Ointment, which paſſed muſter in the Review, is rejected in the Plan.

The Committee have added to this head

An OINTMENT of TUTTY.

This is made of any quantity of Tutty taken at diſcretion, mixed with as much Vipers-fat as will make a ſoft ointment.

CERATA.

CERATUM ALBUM, *p.269.*

The Lard is expunged from this Cerate, and the Oil increaſed one ounce; which preſerves a due conſiſtence, at the ſame time that it renders it more commendably ſimple.

CERATUM MERCURIALE, *p.270.*

The Committee have tripled the quantity of the Mercury and of the Balſam of Sulphur.

EPITHEMATA.

A SUPPURATING CATAPLASM.

Take of Figs four ounces,
Yellow Baſilicon one ounce,
Galbanum half an ounce.

Beat the Figs with a little wine or ſtrong ale, then mingle in the Ointment firſt melted with the Galbanum.

A VOLATILE EPITHEM.

Take of Common Turpentine,
Spirit of Sal Armoniac, of each equal parts.

Beat the Turpentine in a mortar along with the ſpirit gradually added, till they unite into a white maſs.

APPENDIX.

THE alterations which the College have made from the Plan, excepting the literary ones, are very few, and the additions not many: We have therefore been deſired to add them to our former Remarks, that the reader might ſee in one volume the gradual alterations which have been made from time to time, from the firſt ſcientifical attempt to improve our Pharmacopœia, *down to its preſent ſtate of elegance and ſimplicity.*

NEW PREPARATIONS *which were not in the* PLAN, *but are now received in the* PHARMACOPOEIA.

AXUNGIÆ VIPERINÆ CURATIO.

Method of Curing Vipers Fat.

Separate the Fat from the inteſtines, and melt it over a ſoft fire; then preſs it through a ſtraining cloth.

OLEUM BUXI.

Oil of Box.

Diſtill pieces of Box in a retort with a ſand-heat; the oil which comes over with an acid ſpirit may be ſeparated by a funnel.

As the directions here are calculated only for ſuch as are verſed in Pharmaceutical chemiſtry, our deſign of facilitating the practical part of Pharmacy demands fuller and more explicit ones.

Fill a retort almoſt up to the neck with ſmall pieces of Box, the refuſe of the turner. Lute on a receiver with a Paſte made of Linſeed-meal and Water. Set the retort upon the bottom of a deep iron pot, and cover it all over with ſand: apply at firſt a gentle fire, and gradually increaſe it to the utmoſt which the furnace is capable of giving: when the receiver grows cool, the diſtillation is finiſhed. The Oil may be ſeparated from the acid liquor, by pouring them both into a hollow cone of paper moiſtened with water, and placed in a funnel; the latter will paſs through, and the former remain behind in the filtre.

SAL VITRIOLI.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take of Boiling Water, *three half pints*;
Strong Spirit *(Oil)* of Vitriol, one ounce;
White Vitriol *in powder*, one pound.

Mix them together; *and* when the Vitriol is diſſolved, filtre the ſolution *into a ſhallow glaſs or ſtone baſon*, and gently evaporate it, *until a pellicle appears upon the ſurface*, when it is to be ſet in a cool place to cryſtallize.

In order to cryſtallize Salts in the greateſt perfection, the evaporation of the ſuperfluous fluid ſhould be ſlowly performed, without agitation or ebullition, untill a pellicle, or thin ſkin, juſt begins to appear upon the ſurface of the liquor, when it is to be ſet in a place ſomewhat warm, that the exhalation may continue a little longer. This procedure will occaſion the Salts to form themſelves in large and beautiful cryſtals.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ VULGARIS.

Conſerve of common Mint.

This is added to the catalogue of Conſerves, and that of Clove-july-flowers is thrown out.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.

Take of Wild Valerian-root, four ounces;
Volatile Aromatic Spirit, two pints.

Digeſt them in a cloſe veſſel, without heat; then ſtrain out the tincture.

TROCHISCI è NITRO.

Troches of Nitre.

Take of Purified Nitre, four ounces;
Fineſt Sugar, one pound.

Make them up into troches with mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

MEDICINES *which have received ſome alteration ſince they were inſerted in the* PLAN.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM.

Purging Extract.

The quantity of Aloes is reduced from two ounces to one ounce and a half; the reſt of the ingredients remain as before.

If the quantity of Extract to be made is large, the inſpiſſation may be moſt commodiouſly performed, according to the College direction, in a bath heat.

We have already given, in our former Remarks upon Extracts, the method which appeared upon actual experiment the moſt proper for making this kind of Extract, to which the reader is referred. *See page* 47.

OLEA PER DISTILLATIONEM.
Oils by Diſtillation.

OLEA ESSENTIALIA.
Eſſential Oils.

The following Oils are thrown out of the catalogue: Oil of Sage, of Thyme, of Orange-peel, of Lemon peel, of Daucus-ſeeds, of Fennel-ſeeds, of Parſley-ſeeds, of Cinnamon, Mace and Pepper.

With regard to the obtaining eſſential Oils to advantage, and in perfection, we beg leave to refer to A Courſe of Practical Chemiſtry, *page* 254, *where, and in other places of the ſame book, are ſet down full directions for this purpoſe; to which we ſhall only add, that Juniper-berries require to be carefully bruiſed, ſo that the ſeeds, in which the oil reſides, be broken, before they are committed to diſtillation; otherwiſe (as appeared from experiment) little or no oil will be obtained, although all the other circumſtances directed, as maceration,* &c. *be obſerved.*

SAPO AMYGDALINUS.
Almond Soap.

Oil of Olives is now allowed to be uſed inſtead of that of Almonds, *care being taken to chooſe the pureſt ſort, that the Soap made therewith may be as little diſagreeable to the palate or ſtomach as poſſible.*

TARTARUM SOLUBILE.
Soluble Tartar.

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt, one pound;
Water, one gallon.

Diſſolve

Diſſolve the Salt in the water over the fire; and while the Lixivium boils, inject into it, by little and little at a time, cryſtals of Tartar in fine powder, as long as they occaſion any efferveſcence, which generally diſappears before three times the weight of the Alkaline Salt is thrown in. Then filtre the liquor through paper, and after due exhalation, ſet it aſide to cryſtallize, or entirely boil away the aqueous parts, until a ſaline maſs remains.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of Green Vitriol, eight ounces;
Water, four pints.

The Vitriol being diſſolved in the water boiling, gradually inject Salt of Tartar, or any other fixed Alkaline Salt, until the efferveſcence ceaſes, which uſually happens when four ounces, or a little more, of the Salt of Tartar, is thrown in: Then filtre the liquor through paper, and after due exhalation, ſet it aſide to cryſtallize.

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS SIMPLEX.

Simple Water of common Mint.

Take of Leaves of common Mint dried, one pound and a half;
Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off by diſtillation one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII SIMPLEX.

Simple Water of Penny-royal.

Take of dried leaves of Penny-royal, one pound and a half; Water,

Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ VULGARIS SPIRITUOSA.

Spirituous Water of common Mint.

Take of Leaves of common Mint dried, one pound and a half;
Proof Spirit, one gallon;
Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Diſtill off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII SPIRITUOSA.

Spirituous Water of Penny-Royal.

Take of leaves of Penny-royal dried, one pound and a half;
Proof Spirit, one gallon;
Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Diſtill off one gallon.

AQUA ALEXETERIA SPIRITUOSA.

Spirituous Alexeterial Water.

Take of leaves of common Mint freſh gathered, half a pound;
Tops of Sea Wormwood freſh gathered,
Leaves of Angelica freſh gathered, each four ounces;
Proof Spirit, one gallon;
Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off by diſtillation, one gallon.

AQUA

AQUA ALEXETERIA SPIRITUOSA CUM ACETO.

Spirituous Alexeterial Water, with Vinegar.

Take of Leaves of common Mint freſh gathered,
Leaves of Angelica freſh gathered, of each half a pound;
Tops of Sea Wormwood freſh gathered, four ounces;
Proof Spirit, one gallon;
Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off by diſtillation one gallon; then add a pint of Vinegar.

In the Plan, green herbs were in general preferred to the dry for diſtillation: In the Pharmacopœia, the waters, both ſimple and ſpirituous, of Pepper-mint, common Mint, and Penny-royal, are ordered to be made from the dry Herbs; as are all the others from the green. Nevertheleſs in the general note, the apothecary is allowed the liberty of making uſe of dry herbs when green are not to be procured, although the latter yield ſomewhat more elegant waters than the former.

Proof Spirit is ſuppoſed to be a mixture of equal parts of Water and inflammable Spirit: But the common Proof Spirits of the ſhops vary greatly from this point of ſtrength, and likewiſe very much one from another: A mixture of equal parts of highly rectified Spirit and pure Water, will fall far ſhort of what is admitted by the dealers as a Proof Spirit. It would therefore, with ſubmiſſion to the authority of the College (who indeed are pleaſed to allow the liberty, by defining what they mean by a Proof Spirit) be greatly convenient always to make uſe of a highly rectified Spirit of Wine, and to mix

mix it with an equal quantity, by meaſure, of pure Water: For, by this means, we ſhould have the ſtrength of this Spirit, as a Menſtruum, exactly determined, (a point of no ſmall moment with regard to the tinctures) the Waters of a more equable flavour as well as ſtrength, and not liable to the diſreliſh which they are inevitably ſubject to when a low Spirit is made uſe of.

A more elegant way of diſtilling Compound Waters, than that commonly made uſe of is, to place the diſtilling veſſel in a water bath, which will prevent any neceſſity of putting water immediately to the herbs; the fire is to be continued till no more will come over in a boiling heat, when the liquor which is diſtilled is to be meaſured, and made up to the quantity ordered to be drawn off, with fair Water. Thus a ſpirituous water will be obtained exactly of the ſtrength required, perfectly clear, and containing the whole flavour of the plant.

Almoſt all the ſpirituous waters now retained in the Pharmacopœia being made in this manner, and compared with ſuch as were diſtilled in a common ſtill, were found to be more elegant in every reſpect: The herbs, &c. which remained at the bottom of the Balneum, after the diſtillation was over, appeared without any ſmell, and with very little taſte.

JUS VIPERINUM.

The ſkin, head, and inteſtines of the Viper are *now ordered to be* left out.

This elaborate proceſs has at length received the finiſhing hand; and as nothing can be better contrived with regard to the patient, ſo the directions are as well adapted to the apothecary. It is next to an impoſſibility that any miſtake can be made.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA ROSARUM.

Tincture of Roſes.

The Roſes are expreſsly ordered to be taken before they are full grown: ſuch are likewiſe to be uſed for making the Honey of Roſes *and* Sugar of Roſes.

VINUM ALOETICUM ALCALINUM.

Alcaline Aloetic Wine.

To this Wine the College have added ſix drams of purified Sal Ammoniac, *which they have directed to be digeſted along with the other ingredients.*

VINUM AMARUM.

Bitter Wine.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

Antimonial Wine.

The former of theſe Wines is ordered, after the digeſtion, to be ſtrained, *the latter* filtred thro' paper.

VINUM CROCEUM.

Saffron Wine.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI VINOSA.

Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb.

The length of time directed in the Plan, for the digeſtion of theſe two vinous Tinctures, is left by the College to the diſcretion of the apothecary.

VINUM VIPERINUM.

Viper Wine.

Take of Dried Vipers, two ounces;
Mountain Wine, three pints.

Digeſt them for a week in a gentle heat; then ſtrain out the wine.

This preparation is greatly altered for the better, as will evidently appear upon comparing the formula in the Draught, page 120, *and that in the Plan, page* 324, *with this, and attending to the reaſons offered in the notes for ſuch an alteration.*

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.

The following Tinctures are ordered to be made without heat:

Tinctura Amara,
Aromatica,
Cardamomi,
Cinnamomi,
Corticis Peruviani volatilis,
Guaiacina volatilis,
Rhabarbari Spirituoſa,
Senæ,
Serpentariæ,
Stomachica.

Moſt of theſe tinctures are infinitely better made without heat than with, provided the menſtruum be ſuffered to ſtand a ſufficient time, but not too long upon the ingredients; it were therefore to be wiſhed, that a proper length of time had been appointed. Ten days digeſtion is ordered for the tincture of Caſtor, which perhaps is the only one that long digeſtion will not prejudice. Theſe tinctures, except the volatile tincture of Bark, are as elegant a ſet of medicines as ever appeared in a publick Pharmacopœia; nor are they leſs efficacious than elegant.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA FŒTIDA.

Fætid Tincture.

The proof ſpirit directed in the Plan is exchanged for the ſame quantity of rectified ſpirit.

Upon endeavouring to extract a tincture from Aſafœtida with Proof Spirit, as directed in the Plan, we obtained a conſiderable ſolution of the matter, but it was turbid, of a whitiſh colour, with a tinge of red, and, what was very remarkable, paſſed in this condition thro' pretty cloſe filtering paper. Rectified ſpirit ſoon grew of a red colour, but did not appear, after long digeſtion, to be ſo much loaded with the Aſafœtida as the weaker Spirit.

TINCTURA SATURNINA.

Saturnine Tincture.

Inſtead of the ſimple colature directed in the Plan, the College have ordered this tincture to be filtered through paper; as they have likewiſe the Aqua aluminoſa Bateana, *and* Aqua vitriolica camphorata.

TINCTURA SENÆ.

Tincture of Sena.

Take of Stoned raiſins, ſixteen ounces;
Leaves of ſena, one pound;
Carraway ſeeds, an ounce and a half;
Leſſer cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an ounce;
Proof ſpirit, one gallon.

Digeſt without heat, and ſtrain.

SYRUPI.

The direction of a bath-heat to be employed for making the Syrups of Orange-peel, Clove-july-flowers, Saffron and Lemons, is omitted.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS.

This Powder is exchanged for

PULVIS è SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Scammony.

Take of Scammony, four ounces;
Calcined harts-horn prepared, three ounces.

Rub them carefully together into a powder.

This alteration is quite agreeable to the remark in page 336.

TROCHISCI è MYRRHA, — CERUSSA, — SUCCINO.

Troches of Myrrh, — Ceruſs, — Amber.

The Apothecary is at length excuſed the trouble of making theſe compoſitions up into the form of troches. This indulgence is agreeable to the principles formerly advanced (ſee page xi. of the Preface) and what was pointed out in page 147, 149, 332, to which the reader is referred.

TABELLÆ CARDIALGICÆ.

Lozenges againſt the Heart-burn.

The Gum Arabic is omitted, and the half ſcruple of Oil of Nutmegs exchanged for one ſcruple of the ſpice, *agreeable to our former remark on this medicine, ſee page 333.*

PILULÆ

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ.

Ecphractic Pills.

The Salt of Wormwood is reduced from five drams to four.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES.

Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quickſilver, five drams;
Strasburgh Turpentine, two drams;
The Purging Extract, four ſcruples;
Rhubarb in powder, one dram.

Rub the Quickſilver with the Turpentine till the former diſappears; then add the reſt of the ingredients, and beat the whole into a maſs. If the Turpentine ſhould prove too thick, it is to be ſoftened with a little Oil of Olives.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

Cordial Confection.

The tincture, before the ſpecies are mixed with it, is directed to be ſtrained, and reduced, by exhaling it over a gentle fire, to the weight of about two pounds and a half.

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS.

Archigenes's Confection.

The College have given fuller directions to the Apothecary for making this confection: The ſyrup is to be made warm, and the Opium previouſly diſſolved in wine, carefully mixed with it; the mixture is to be gradually added, before it grows cold, to the Storax and Galbanum melted together, and then the other ſpecies (being reduced into a fine powder) are to be ſprinkled in.

BALSAMUM

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI.

Locatellus's Balſam.

Keep ſtirring the mixture till it is almoſt cold.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE.

London Philonium.

Take of white Pepper,
Ginger,
Carraway-ſeeds, each two ounces;
Strained Opium, ſix drams;
Syrup of white Poppies, boiled to the conſiſtence of honey, thrice the weight of the other ingredients.

Diſſolve the Opium in wine, and mix it well with the Syrup made warm; then add the other ingredients reduced to a fine powder.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CÆRULEA.

Blue Vitriolic Water.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Vitriolic Water.

The firſt of theſe Waters is diſpenſed in double the quantity, and the latter in one fourth the quantity directed in the Plan.

Opium Purificatum	In more caſtra	Opium Colatum
Elixir Uterinum		Elixir Myrrhæ compoſitum
Syrupus Limonum		Syrupus e Succo Limonum
Trochiſci e Ceruſſa		Pulvis e Ceruſſa compoſitus
Myrrha		Myrrha compoſitus
Succino		Succino compoſitus
Pulvis e Bolo		Pulvis e Bolo compoſitus
Pulvis Comitis Warwicenſis		Pulvis e Scammonio compoſitus
Diacaſia cum Manna		Electarium e Caſia
Diaſcordium		Electarium e Scordio
Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum		Emplaſtr. commune adhæſivum
Unguentum Dialthææ		Unguentum ex Althæa

FINIS.

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